

1 Robb C. Adkins (SBN 194576)  
2 radkins@winston.com  
3 Krista M. Enns (SBN 206430)  
4 kenns@winston.com  
5 Seth Weisburst (SBN 259323)  
6 sweisburst@winston.com  
7 WINSTON & STRAWN LLP  
8 101 California Street, 35th Floor  
9 San Francisco, CA 94111-5840  
10 Telephone: (415) 591-1000  
11 Facsimile: (415) 591-1400

12 Steffen N. Johnson (*pro hac vice* forthcoming)  
13 sjohnson@winston.com  
14 Lowell D. Jacobson (*pro hac vice* forthcoming)  
15 ljacobson@winston.com  
16 Adrienne Rosenbluth (*pro hac vice* forthcoming)  
17 arosenbluth@winston.com  
18 WINSTON & STRAWN LLP  
19 1700 K Street, N.W.  
20 Washington, D.C. 20006-3817  
21 Telephone: (202) 282-5000  
22 Facsimile: (202) 282-5100

23 Attorneys for Plaintiffs  
24 JACOB MANDEL, CHARLES VOLK,  
25 LIAM KERN, MASHA MERKULOVA,  
26 AARON PARKER, and STEPHANIE ROSEKIND

27 Lawrence M. Hill (*pro hac vice* forthcoming)  
28 lhill@winston.com  
1 Alexa Perlman (*pro hac vice* forthcoming)  
2 aperlman@winston.com  
3 WINSTON & STRAWN LLP  
4 200 Park Avenue  
5 New York, NY 10166-4193  
6 Telephone: (212) 294-6700  
7 Facsimile: (212) 294-4700

8 Brooke Goldstein (*pro hac vice* forthcoming)  
9 brooke@thelawfareproject.org  
10 Amanda Berman (*pro hac vice* forthcoming)  
11 amanda@thelawfareproject.org  
12 THE LAWFARE PROJECT  
13 633 Third Avenue, 21st Floor  
14 New York, NY 10017  
15 Telephone: (212) 339-6995

16  
17  
18 UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT  
19  
20 NORTHERN DISTRICT OF CALIFORNIA

21 JACOB MANDEL, CHARLES VOLK, LIAM  
22 KERN, MASHA MERKULOVA, AARON  
23 PARKER, and STEPHANIE ROSEKIND,

24 Plaintiffs,

25 v.

26 BOARD OF TRUSTEES of the CALIFORNIA  
27 STATE UNIVERSITY, SAN FRANCISCO  
28 STATE UNIVERSITY, and, in their official  
1 and individual capacities, LESLIE WONG,  
2 MARY ANN BEGLEY, LUOLUO HONG,  
3 LAWRENCE BIRELLO, REGINALD  
4 PARSON, OSVALDO DEL VALLE,  
5 KENNETH MONTEIRO, RABAB  
6 ABDULHADI, BRIAN STUART, ROBERT  
7 NAVA, MARK JARAMILLA, VERNON  
8 PICCINOTTI, and SHIMINA HARRIS,

9 Defendants.

10 Case No.

11  
12  
13  
14  
15  
16  
17  
18  
19  
20  
21  
22  
23  
24  
25  
26  
27  
28  
COMPLAINT FOR VIOLATIONS OF  
42 U.S.C. § 1983, TITLE VI OF THE  
CIVIL RIGHTS ACT OF 1964, AND  
FOR DECLARATORY RELIEF

Case No.  
DEMAND FOR JURY TRIAL

## TABLE OF CONTENTS

	<u>Page</u>
INTRODUCTION .....	1
SUMMARY OF THE ACTION .....	1
Exponential Rise in Anti-Semitism .....	1
San Francisco State University .....	1
Assault and Suppression of Free Speech During Mayor Nir Barkat's Address .....	2
The Dangerous Abrogation of First Amendment Rights .....	3
SFSU's Environment of Pervasive Racial Discrimination .....	4
JURISDICTION .....	6
VENUE .....	6
THE PARTIES.....	6
FACTUAL BACKGROUND.....	10
Definition of Anti-Semitism .....	10
SFSU's Egregious History of Virulent Anti-Semitism and Civil Rights Violations.....	11
ALLEGATIONS.....	17
The Silencing of Mayor Barkat's Planned Speech Through Violent Threats and Intimidation.....	18
SFSU's Complicity and its Order to the Police to "Stand Down".....	27
Defendants' Selective Protection of Free Speech Discriminates Against Jews .....	40
SFSU Sponsors Professor Abdulhadi's Meetings with Terrorists.....	52
The Intentional and Discriminatory Exclusion of Hillel from the "Know Your Rights" Fair .....	53
Despite Repeated Promises and Declarations, SFSU Has Failed to Cure these Systemic Problems.....	59
FIRST CAUSE OF ACTION .....	61
SECOND CAUSE OF ACTION .....	63
THIRD CAUSE OF ACTION .....	65
FOURTH CAUSE OF ACTION .....	67

1	FIFTH CAUSE OF ACTION .....	68
2	SIXTH CAUSE OF ACTION .....	70
3	REQUEST FOR RELIEF .....	71
4	DEMAND FOR JURY TRIAL .....	73
5		
6		
7		
8		
9		
10		
11		
12		
13		
14		
15		
16		
17		
18		
19		
20		
21		
22		
23		
24		
25		
26		
27		
28		

## **INTRODUCTION**

Jacob Mandel, Charles Volk, Liam Kern, Masha Merkulova, Aaron Parker, and Stephanie Rosekind (Plaintiffs), by and through their attorneys, allege upon knowledge as to themselves and their own conduct, and otherwise upon information and belief, including based on investigation of counsel, the facts stated in the public record, press releases, media reports and articles, as follows:

## **SUMMARY OF THE ACTION**

## **Exponential Rise in Anti-Semitism**

1. From 2014 to the present, the frequency of anti-Semitic incidents at colleges and universities has been rising at exponential rates, doubling from 2014 to 2015 and then increasing by 20 percent from 2015 to 2016 (as reflected in an Anti-Defamation League (“ADL”) audit of campus incidents). U.S. college campuses continue to be a “hotbed for anti-Semitism,” where Jewish students have faced a 45 percent increase in anti-Semitism of “all forms”, including harassment and insults as well as a “sharp spike” in racist and anti-Semitic graffiti and vandalism. A July 2015 Brandeis University study found that nearly three-quarters of Jewish students had witnessed or experienced anti-Semitism.

## San Francisco State University

2. San Francisco State University (“SFSU” or “the University”) is among the worst of the worst offenders and is largely recognized as being among the most anti-Semitic campuses in the country. Plaintiffs bring this action against Defendants Leslie Wong, Mary Ann Begley, Luoluo Hong, Lawrence Birello, Reginald Parson, Osvaldo del Valle, Kenneth Monteiro, Brian Stuart, Robert Nava, Mark Jaramilla, Vernon Piccinotti, and Shimina Harris (collectively the “Defendant Individuals”),<sup>1</sup> and Defendants Board of Trustees of the California State University (“CSU”), and SFSU, to hold Defendants accountable for their violations of Plaintiffs’ civil rights and bring about the necessary systemic changes to prevent these problems in the future.

3. Since SFSU established the College of Ethnic Studies (“COES”) in 1968, an extremely disturbing and consistent pattern of anti-Jewish animus has emerged at SFSU which has only gotten worse over time. SFSU and its administrators have knowingly fostered this

<sup>1</sup> Each of the Defendant Individuals are named in their official and individual capacities.

1 discrimination and hostile environment, which has been marked by violent threats to the safety of  
 2 Jewish students on campus, in part through its support of COES, the Arab and Muslim Ethnicities  
 3 and Diasporas Initiative (“AMED”), and the General Union of Palestine Students (“GUPS”). SFSU  
 4 has not merely adopted and embraced an anti-Jewish position—it has systematically supported these  
 5 departments and this student group as they have doggedly organized their efforts to target, threaten,  
 6 and intimidate Jewish students on campus and deprive them of their civil rights and their ability to  
 7 feel safe and secure as they pursue their education at SFSU.

8       4.      In 1997, then-SFSU President Robert Corrigan admitted that the school was  
 9 considered “the most anti-Semitic campus in the nation,” and things have only gotten worse for  
 10 Jewish students on campus since then.<sup>2</sup> As recently as December 2016, SFSU was ranked among  
 11 the top 10 worst campuses for Jewish students in North America.<sup>3</sup> The history of anti-Jewish  
 12 animus at SFSU—and SFSU’s direct role in fostering this animus and in discriminating against  
 13 Jewish students and members of the San Francisco Jewish community (as detailed further below)—  
 14 is as abhorrent as it is long.

15       **Assault and Suppression of Free Speech During Mayor Nir Barkat’s Address**

16       5.      On April 6, 2016, SF Hillel (“Hillel”) hosted Nir Barkat, the Mayor of Jerusalem,  
 17 Israel, to speak on SFSU’s campus to Jewish students, non-Jewish students, and members of the  
 18 community-at-large. SFSU only permitted the event to take place in an expensive event space far  
 19 from its central campus.

20       6.      Notwithstanding the out-of-the-way location, at the event Plaintiffs were met with a  
 21 direct assault on their safety and civil rights. A group of individuals, including many members of  
 22 the General Union of Palestine Students (“GUPS”) commandeered the event and shut it down, using  
 23 amplified sound to disrupt Mayor Barkat’s speech with continuous menacing chants such as “Get the  
 24 fuck off our campus!” and “Intifada!”

25  
 26  
 27       <sup>2</sup> Anthony Chu, “Jewish studies gets SF State’s first endowed chair,” *GoldenGater* (September 16,  
 28 1997).

28       <sup>3</sup> The rankings are available at <https://www.algemeiner.com/the-40-worst-colleges-for-jewish-students-2016/>.

7. As the group of shouting students moved closer to Mayor Barkat, Plaintiffs, and other SFSU students and members of the community who had come to hear Mayor Barkat speak, huddled together in the chairs in the corner, hoping to somehow hear him despite the amplified shouting (which was a direct violation of the Student Code of Conduct's prohibition on the use of sound amplifiers inside the event, even apart from the threatening content). This proved to be impossible, as the incessant threats and amplified chants prevented anyone from hearing Mayor Barkat's speech or engaging in dialogue with him.

8. With their verbal assaults, angry gestures, and hostile actions, the disrupting students physically threatened Plaintiffs and others in attendance, who feared for their safety. The group encroached on those who came to hear the speech and purposefully intimidated them, adjusting their head coverings in a threatening manner, thereby concealing their identities.

9. Students and community members, including Plaintiffs Jacob Mandel, Stephanie Rosekind, Masha Merkulova, and Aaron Parker, sought the protection of campus police, who were present at the event. But rather than putting a stop to the deliberate efforts to stifle a planned speech and event by an approved student group, and to the physical intimidation of Jewish students and community members, SFSU administrators—who were also present at the event—instead instructed the police to “stand down” and allow the disruption to completely shut down the event.

## **The Dangerous Abrogation of First Amendment Rights**

10. The incident at SFSU has become another example of the dangerous assault on First Amendment rights on college campuses by administrators and officials who support the suppression of free speech by elements within the academic community who refuse to allow anyone on campus to hear perspectives with which they disagree. According to renowned First Amendment jurist Floyd Abrams, college campuses pose the “greatest threat” to free speech in our nation today, largely because of students who “disapprove of the views of speakers whose view of the world is different than theirs and who seek to prevent those views from being heard.” However, according to Mr. Abrams, “the amount of students who will not tolerate the expression of views with which they differ is less important than the sad reality that repetitive acts of speech suppression within and by our academic institutions persist and seem to grow in amount.”

1       11. Universities should be bastions of free expression and academic freedom, not hostile  
2 environments where free speech and viewpoints are suppressed with the complicity or deliberate  
3 indifference of the administrators and faculty. The First Amendment requires that government  
4 entities, including state universities, do not take actions that suppress the students' and community  
5 members' right to hear from speakers like Mayor Barkat, or that suppress the right of protesters to  
6 express their views. More specifically, there is no heckler's veto exception to the free speech rights  
7 guaranteed to students at publicly-funded schools, especially state schools, which include the right to  
8 speak, the right to hear an invited speaker, and the right to freely and peacefully assemble.  
9 Moreover, courts have ruled that any affirmative action by a school designed to shut down speech,  
10 such as a "stand down" order, is a clear violation of the United States Constitution.

11       12. While often insulted and disgusted by certain speech emanating from GUPS and its  
12 members and affiliates, Plaintiffs do not behave in disorderly or menacing ways; disrupt or silence  
13 GUPS's speech; or interfere with the exercise of any GUPS-affiliated individuals' right to speak,  
14 listen or assemble. Plaintiffs unequivocally acknowledge the right of any protester on any topic to  
15 speak openly, as long as they do not cross a line and incite imminent violence, as long as they are not  
16 impeding the rights of another, and as long as they are complying with appropriate time, place, and  
17 manner policies. Contemptible speech and expression at SFSU often makes Plaintiffs feel  
18 uncomfortable and vulnerable, and on some occasions, especially when combined with action, it  
19 may, in part, contribute to an overall hostile environment at SFSU—particularly when Defendants  
20 reveal their preference for anti-Jewish, anti-Israel speech even as it drowns out Plaintiffs' speech.  
21 However, Plaintiffs have never believed, and do not now believe, that this vile speech is unprotected,  
22 nor do they wish to suppress it. They simply wish to be guaranteed the same inherent rights to  
23 speak, listen and assemble that all other members of the SFSU community—including students and  
24 academics who perpetuate the most offensive denigrations of the Jewish people and the Jewish  
25 state—are afforded at a university they all share and within which they must coexist.

## **SFSU's Environment of Pervasive Racial Discrimination**

27 13. However, this action is not limited to the egregious civil rights violations Plaintiffs  
28 suffered at the Mayor Barkat event. SFSU has fostered and sanctioned anti-Semitism from the

1 highest levels and affirmed the actions of hostile, aggressive, and disruptive students to regularly  
 2 violate the rights of Jewish students, including Plaintiffs Jacob Mandel, Charles Volk, and Liam  
 3 Kern, whom the University promised to provide a safe learning environment the moment it admitted  
 4 them. As this complaint details, SFSU has repeatedly denied Plaintiffs' student groups, including  
 5 Hillel and the Jewish fraternity Alpha Epsilon Pi, equal access to campus events that welcome other  
 6 non-Jewish student organizations at the University. For example, in February of 2017, Hillel was  
 7 intentionally and surreptitiously barred from a "Know Your Rights" Fair based on its members'  
 8 religion and ethnicity, with the full knowledge and involvement of SFSU administrators, in clear  
 9 violation of Plaintiffs' civil rights under the First and Fourteenth Amendments.

10 14. Plaintiffs Mandel and Volk have been repeatedly targeted and placed in threatening  
 11 situations on SFSU's campus, *because* they are Jewish, and specifically *because* of clear actions and  
 12 decisions executed by SFSU, and further permitted, if not endorsed, by its administrators and  
 13 faculty—who have fostered, fomented, and systematically instilled an anti-Jewish animus at SFSU.  
 14 Plaintiff Kern, in part because of his physical stature, has not felt physically threatened, but has  
 15 protected other Jewish students who have felt endangered, and is well aware of similarly situated  
 16 members of the SFSU Jewish community who have been both physically and verbally threatened  
 17 and feel unsafe on campus.

18 15. SFSU has created an environment of invidious discrimination in which Plaintiffs  
 19 Mandel, Volk, and Kern, as Jewish students who are open about their Jewish identities, feel  
 20 vulnerable, intimidated, and threatened on their own campus, and are not able to participate in their  
 21 education, or benefit from educational and other events planned for their campus community, the  
 22 way that other, non-Jewish students do.

23 16. Having been subjected to this pervasive, hostile, and administration-sanctioned and  
 24 facilitated anti-Jewish environment, Plaintiffs have determined that bringing this action is necessary  
 25 to compel SFSU to fulfill its statutory and Constitutional obligations. Defendants must ensure that  
 26 members of its Jewish community feel safe in openly revealing their identity and beliefs and that  
 27 they enjoy equal access to the educational and experiential privileges and opportunities afforded to  
 28 all other SFSU students. Defendants must also make the Plaintiffs whole for their violations of

1 Plaintiffs' fundamental civil rights and for the impact of Defendants' deliberate indifference to these  
2 violations and to SFSU's hostile, discriminatory, anti-Jewish environment.

3 **JURISDICTION**

4 17. This Court has subject matter jurisdiction over the entire action pursuant to 28 U.S.C.  
5 § 1331 and § 1343(a)(3) and (a)(4), as Plaintiffs bring claims under the First and Fourteenth  
6 Amendments to the U.S. Constitution, 42 U.S.C. § 1983, and Title VI of the Civil Rights Act of  
7 1964 (42 U.S.C. § 2000d *et seq.*)

8 18. The Court has personal jurisdiction over the Defendant Individuals because, upon  
9 information and belief, each of the Defendant Individuals either resides in the Northern District of  
10 California or has sufficient contacts with the Northern District of California due to their employment  
11 or relation to SFSU to establish this Court's jurisdiction over them. The Court has personal  
12 jurisdiction over Defendants CSU and SFSU because each is based in and operates in California.

13 19. This Court has jurisdiction to grant declaratory relief pursuant to 28 U.S.C. §§ 2201  
14 and 2202, and Rule 57 of the Federal Rules of Civil Procedure.

15 20. This Court has jurisdiction to grant injunctive relief pursuant to Rule 65 of the  
16 Federal Rules of Civil Procedure.

17 **VENUE**

18 21. Venue is proper in this District under 28 U.S.C. § 1331(b) because the events giving  
19 rise to the claims for relief stated in this Complaint occurred in this District, and because Defendants  
20 are subject to personal jurisdiction in this District or may be found in this District.

21 **THE PARTIES**

22 22. Plaintiff Jacob Mandel is the former student President of Hillel at SFSU and was a  
23 registered student at SFSU through December 2016. Mr. Mandel graduated in January 2017. While  
24 he was a student at SFSU, he organized and attended the Mayor Barkat event on April 6, 2016, and  
25 like the other attendees, was precluded from hearing Mayor Barkat speak or otherwise meaningfully  
26 participating in the event and expressing his own views. Moreover, due to the intentional exclusion  
27 of Hillel from the "Know Your Rights" Fair, Mr. Mandel was denied the opportunity to equally  
28 participate in and benefit from that event. Mr. Mandel has faced repeated, unexplained or

1 inadequately explained denials by the University for requests to have tabling permits at campus  
 2 events when requested on behalf of Hillel and his fraternity, both of which are recognized as Jewish  
 3 student organizations, where other groups had their permits granted without issue. Mr. Mandel  
 4 routinely had to personally locate Defendant Lawrence Birello on campus to get any sort of an  
 5 explanation regarding these unjustified denials. Mr. Mandel has been verbally and physically  
 6 threatened and targeted on SFSU's campus based on his Jewish identity, and has personally  
 7 experienced the University's intentional discrimination and deliberate indifference to SFSU's  
 8 pervasively hostile anti-Jewish environment. These experiences have caused Mr. Mandel to miss  
 9 class at SFSU and have deprived Mr. Mandel of equal access to the educational opportunities or  
 10 benefits provided by SFSU and CSU to similarly situated students who are non-Jewish or who  
 11 choose to not be open about their Jewish identity.

12       23. Plaintiff Charles Volk is a Jewish student at SFSU and at all times material to this  
 13 action has been registered at SFSU. Mr. Volk was President of a group on campus working to create  
 14 a Jewish mural as part of the Cesar Chavez Student Center (to go along with the 15 murals  
 15 "commemorating the cultural and ethnic diversity of [the SFSU] community, including African-  
 16 American, Pacific Islander, Hispanic, Palestinian, and Native American murals)—but the group's  
 17 efforts were thwarted by SFSU. Like Mr. Mandel, Mr. Volk has faced repeated, unexplained and/or  
 18 insufficiently explained denials by the University for properly-requested table permits at campus  
 19 events for his Jewish fraternity (AEPi), where other groups had their permits granted without issue.  
 20 Mr. Volk attended the Mayor Barkat event on April 6, 2016, and like the other attendees, was unable  
 21 to hear the Mayor speak or otherwise meaningfully participate in the event and express his own  
 22 views. Due to the intentional exclusion of the Jewish student group from the "Know Your Rights"  
 23 Fair in February 2017, Mr. Volk was denied the opportunity to equally participate in and benefit  
 24 from that event. Mr. Volk has been verbally and physically threatened on SFSU campus based on  
 25 his Jewish identity, and has personally experienced the University's intentional discrimination and  
 26 deliberate indifference to SFSU's pervasively hostile and discriminatory environment. These  
 27 experiences have forced Mr. Volk to miss class at SFSU and have deprived Mr. Volk of equal access

1 to the educational opportunities or benefits provided by SFSU and CSU to similarly situated students  
 2 who are non-Jewish or who choose to not be open about their Jewish identity.

3 24. Plaintiff Liam Kern is a Jewish student at SFSU and at all times material to this action  
 4 has been registered at SFSU. Like Mr. Mandel and Mr. Volk, Mr. Kern faced repeated, unexplained  
 5 or insufficiently explained denials by the University for properly-requested table permits at campus  
 6 events for his Jewish fraternity (AEPi), where other groups had their permits granted without issue.  
 7 Mr. Kern attended the Mayor Barkat event on April 6, 2016, and like the other attendees, was unable  
 8 to hear the Mayor speak or otherwise meaningfully participate in the event and express his own  
 9 views. Due to the Jewish student group's intentional exclusion from the "Know Your Rights" Fair  
 10 in February 2017, Mr. Kern was denied the opportunity to equally participate in and benefit from  
 11 that event. Mr. Kern has been verbally assaulted on SFSU's campus based on his Jewish identity,  
 12 and has personally experienced the University's intentional discrimination and deliberate  
 13 indifference to SFSU's pervasively hostile anti-Jewish environment. These experiences have forced  
 14 Mr. Kern to avoid enrolling in classes at SFSU that otherwise interested him and/or filled  
 15 requirements toward the completion of his degree, where his Jewishness would make him a target of  
 16 harassment and subject him to personal attack and unfair and prejudicial treatment. For example,  
 17 when he wanted to take an International Relations class, he signed up for an online class instead of  
 18 one offered through COES for these reasons. As a result, he could not benefit from the many  
 19 advantages of a live class where students and faculty engage in debate and a free exchange of ideas.  
 20 Mr. Kern has been deprived of equal access to the educational opportunities or benefits provided by  
 21 SFSU and CSU to similarly situated students who are non-Jewish or who choose to not be open  
 22 about their Jewish identity.

23 25. Plaintiff Masha Merkulova is a Jewish member of the community who came to SFSU  
 24 with her son on April 6, 2016 to hear Mayor Barkat's speech. Like the other attendees, she was  
 25 deprived of the right to hear Mayor Barkat's speech or otherwise meaningfully participate in the  
 26 event and express her views. She was among the group of attendees verbally and physically  
 27 threatened by the disruptive individuals at the event.

1       26. Plaintiff Aaron Parker is a member of the Jewish community who came to SFSU on  
 2 April 6, 2016 to hear Mayor Barkat's speech. Like the other attendees, he was deprived of the right  
 3 to hear Mayor Barkat's speech or otherwise meaningfully participate in the event and express his  
 4 views. He was among the group of attendees verbally and physically threatened by the disruptive  
 5 individuals at the event.

6       27. Plaintiff Stephanie Rosekind is a member of the Jewish community who came to  
 7 SFSU on April 6, 2016 to hear Mayor Barkat's speech. Like the other attendees, she was deprived  
 8 of the right to hear the Mayor's speech or otherwise meaningfully participate in the event and  
 9 express her views. She was among the group of attendees verbally and physically threatened by the  
 10 disruptive individuals at the event.

11       28. Defendant Board of Trustees of the California State University adopts regulations and  
 12 policies governing the entire CSU system, including SFSU. Board committees control educational  
 13 policy, finance, campus planning, facilities, and other areas for the CSU system, including SFSU.

14       29. Defendant SFSU is a state university located in San Francisco, California. SFSU is  
 15 part of the CSU system.

16       30. Defendant Leslie Wong is the President of SFSU. Plaintiffs bring

17       31. Defendant Mary Ann Begley is SFSU's Interim Associate Vice President and Dean of  
 18 Students.

19       32. Defendant Luoluo Hong is SFSU's Vice President for Student Affairs & Enrollment  
 20 Management, Title IX Coordinator & DHR Administrator.

21       33. Defendant Lawrence Birello is SFSU's Student Organization Coordinator.

22       34. Defendant Reginald Parson is currently SFSU's Deputy Chief of Police, but served as  
 23 Chief of Police during the Mayor Barkat event on April 6, 2016.

24       35. Defendant Osvaldo del Valle is SFSU's former Assistant Dean of Students &  
 25 Director of Student Conduct.

26       36. Defendant Kenneth Monteiro is SFSU's Dean of COES.

27       37. Defendant Brian Stuart is SFSU's Assistant Dean of Students & Director, New  
 28 Student Programs.

- 1 38. Defendant Robert Nava is SFSU's Vice President of University Advancement.
- 2 39. Defendant Mark Jaramilla is SFSU's Coordinator, Meeting & Events Services.
- 3 40. Defendant Vernon Piccinotti is SFSU's Event & Technical Services Manager.
- 4 41. Defendant Shimina Harris is SFSU's current Assistant Dean of Students & Director,
- 5 Student Conduct.

## **FACTUAL BACKGROUND**

## **Definition of Anti-Semitism**

42. The U.S. State Department has adopted the following working definition of anti-Semitism by the European Monitoring Center on Racism and Xenophobia: “Anti-Semitism is a certain perception of Jews, which may be expressed as hatred toward Jews. Rhetorical and physical manifestations of anti-Semitism are directed toward Jewish or non-Jewish individuals and/or their property, toward Jewish community institutions and religious facilities.”<sup>4</sup> Among the examples of anti-Semitism listed by the State Department on its website are:

- Calling for, aiding, or justifying the killing or harming of Jews (often in the name of a radical ideology or an extremist view of religion);
- Making mendacious, dehumanizing, demonizing, or stereotypical allegations about Jews as such or the power of Jews as a collective—especially but not exclusively, the myth about a world Jewish conspiracy or of Jews controlling the media, economy, government or other societal institutions;
- Accusing Jews as a people of being responsible for real or imagined wrongdoing committed by a single Jewish person or group, the state of Israel, or even for acts committed by non-Jews;
- Accusing the Jews as a people, or Israel as a state, of inventing or exaggerating the Holocaust;
- Accusing Jewish citizens of being more loyal to Israel, or to the alleged priorities of Jews worldwide, than to the interest of their own nations;
- Using the symbols and images associated with classic anti-Semitism to characterize Israel or Israelis;
- Drawing comparisons of contemporary Israeli policy to that of the Nazis;
- Denying the Jewish people their right to self-determination, and denying Israel the right to exist.

<sup>4</sup> See <https://www.state.gov/s/rga/resources/267538.htm>.

1                   **SFSU's Egregious History of Virulent Anti-Semitism and Civil Rights Violations**

2                   43.     In 1968, students at San Francisco State College (now SFSU) from the Third World  
 3 Liberation Front and Black Student Union initiated the longest campus strike in U.S. history. They  
 4 demanded that the College establish a separate College of Ethnic Studies, which the students hoped  
 5 would provide minority students with an education focused on identity politics, social justice, and  
 6 freedom from oppression. In the spring of 1969, the College's acting president established COES.<sup>5</sup>

7                   44.     Unfortunately, part of the legacy that evolved from COES has been an extremely  
 8 disturbing pattern of blatant anti-Jewish animus at SFSU. Based on the State Department's  
 9 definition or any other reasonable one, SFSU has a long and documented history of institutionalized  
 10 anti-Semitism. The summary that follows is only a partial list of the more significant anti-Semitic  
 11 incidents at SFSU that have contributed to its continued reputation as one of the most anti-Semitic  
 12 college campuses in the United States.

13                   45.     In 1973, the General Union of Palestine Students (GUPS) founded a chapter at SFSU.  
 14 GUPS's official website has referred to the "so-called holocaust," and has included links to articles  
 15 calling the Holocaust "the lie of the century" and asserting that stories of the Holocaust are created  
 16 to benefit Jews. On information and belief, GUPS's history of ties to groups supporting terrorism,  
 17 including the Palestine Liberation Organization (PLO) and the Palestinian Authority (PA), is equally  
 18 disturbing. In addition to the PLO's and the PA's long history of complicity in the commission of  
 19 deadly terrorist attacks, as recently as 2015, both the PLO and the PA were held liable by the U.S.  
 20 federal court in the Southern District of New York for knowingly supporting six terrorist attacks  
 21 against American and Israeli civilians during a period known as the "Second Intifada," and a jury  
 22 verdict awarded \$655 million to the victims.

23                   46.     In 1994, a ten-foot mural was erected on SFSU's student union building that  
 24 portrayed yellow Stars of David intertwined with dollar signs, skulls and crossbones, and the words  
 25 "African Blood." Following complaints from members of the Jewish community who were deeply

26                   

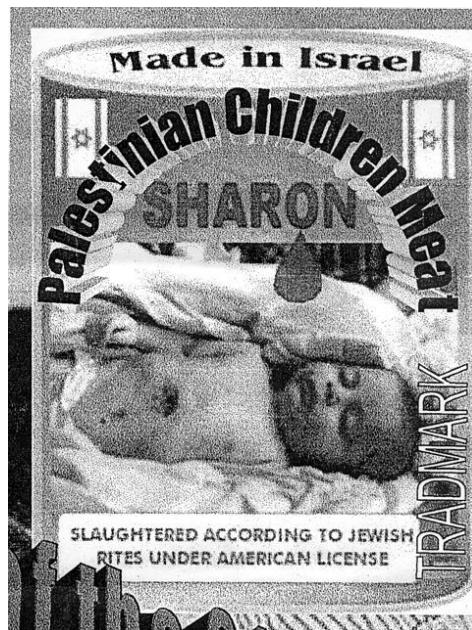
---

  
 27                   <sup>5</sup> For a more detailed study on the history of anti-Semitism at SFSU and many of the events  
 28 discussed in this complaint, see Chapter 18 of *Identity Politics, the Pursuit of Social Justice, and the  
 Rise of Campus Antisemitism: A Case Study*, written by Tammi Rossman-Benjamin (Alvin H.  
 Rosenfeld, Ed.), Indiana University Press (June 19, 2013).

1 offended by the anti-Semitic tropes in the mural, the mural was painted over, but the paint was  
 2 washed off by the mural's supporters, and the mural had to be sand-blasted, with sixty police officers  
 3 in riot gear positioned to protect the sandblasters from an angry mob who wanted the mural to be left  
 4 untouched.

5       47. In 1997, a banner depicting an Israeli flag with a swastika, next to an American flag  
 6 with a dollar sign, was hung over the same wall where the 1994 mural had been painted. During this  
 7 time period, Jews were regularly stereotyped and targeted on campus. Specifically, the national  
 8 spokesman for the Nation of Islam, Khalid Abdul Muhammad, who was invited to speak on SFSU's  
 9 campus, said that Jews are "rich power brokers" and "bloodsuckers" who preyed on African-  
 10 Americans and their community.

11       48. In April of 2002, posters appeared around campus advertising an event called  
 12 "Genocide in the 21st Century." The event was sponsored by GUPS, the Muslim Student  
 13 Association ("MSA"), and Associated Students, Inc. ("ASI") of SFSU, each of which was listed on  
 14 the posters. The posters featured a dead baby on the label of a soup can, surrounded on either side  
 15 by Israeli flags. Perpetuating age-old blood libels against the Jewish people like those described in  
 16 the notorious "Protocols of the Elders of Zion," which was often used by the Third Reich as a  
 17 justification for the Holocaust, the poster described this image as: "Made in Israel -- Palestinian  
 18 Children Meat, Slaughtered According to Jewish Rites Under American License."



1 Despite (or perhaps because of) the expected reaction by many on campus to these posters, the  
 2 GUPS/MSA/ASI event occurred as planned and drew a large audience.

3 49. Hillel is an SFSU recognized student group, and has been an SFSU-recognized  
 4 student group at all times relevant to this Complaint.<sup>6</sup>

5 50. In May of 2002, Hillel held a “Peace in the Middle East” Rally. When a group of  
 6 approximately 50 students stayed behind to clean up, conduct a prayer service, sing Hebrew songs,  
 7 and hear speeches, a group of GUPS members and other individuals surrounded the remaining  
 8 students. The group shouted at the Jewish students that “Hitler didn’t finish the job,” “Get out or  
 9 we’ll kill you,” and “Go back to Russia.” When Professor Laurie Zoloth, then-director of the Jewish  
 10 Studies program at SFSU, asked SFSU police and SFSU administrators to keep the group 100 feet  
 11 away from the Jewish students, the police told her that they had been directed to refrain from  
 12 arresting disruptive GUPS members. Professor Zoloth described the scene as follows:

13 As the counter-demonstrators poured into the plaza, screaming at the Jews  
 14 to “Get out or we will kill you” and “Hitler did not finish the job,” I turned  
 15 to the police and to every administrator I could find and asked them to  
 16 remove the counter-demonstrators from the plaza, to maintain the  
 separation of 100 feet that we had been promised. The police told me that  
 they had been told not to arrest anyone, and that if they did, “it would start  
 a riot.” I told them that it already was a riot . . . .

17 The police could do nothing more than surround the Jewish students and  
 18 community members who were now trapped in a corner of the plaza,  
 19 grouped under the flags of Israel, while an angry, out of control mob,  
 20 literally chanting for our deaths, surrounded us . . . . There was no safe  
 way out of the Plaza. We had to be marched back to the Hillel House  
 under armed S.F. police guard, and we had to have a police guard remain  
 outside Hillel.

21 As explained further below, this excuse that the police had been directed to stand down has  
 22 emerged as a pattern at SFSU when the rights of Jewish students and community members are at  
 23 stake—SFSU allows for mob rule at the expense of civil rights, where the loudest and most  
 24 aggressive group rules the day. Furthermore, SFSU continues to affirm its preference for those  
 25 targeting the Jewish community by claiming to handle such incidents successfully by *removing* the  
 26 Jewish students from their lawful assembly without allowing them the opportunity to exercise their  
 27

---

28 <sup>6</sup> The SFSU Student Organization Directory is available at <http://www.sfsu.edu/~sicc/organizationdirectory.html>.

1 free speech rights. Actively choosing to allow the “free speech” of near-violent disruptors instead of  
 2 guaranteeing both the safety and free speech rights of the lawfully assembled group is contrary to the  
 3 letter and spirit of the United States and California Constitutions.

4       51. President Corrigan later described those GUPS members and others who had  
 5 surrounded the Jewish students as a “terribly destructive” group engaging in “intimidating behavior  
 6 and statements too hate-filled to repeat.”

7       52. In June of 2002, President Corrigan announced that, based on an investigation of  
 8 GUPS students’ conduct during the May 2002 incident, GUPS would be put on probation and would  
 9 lose funding for one year. GUPS and members of MSA were so outraged that they had been  
 10 disciplined for their violent and threatening conduct to the Jewish students that they lodged a federal  
 11 complaint against SFSU and demanded the establishment of an Arab and Islamic Studies program.

12       53. Shortly thereafter, President Corrigan established the President’s Task Force on Inter-  
 13 Group Relations, which recommended in December 2002 that an Arab and Islamic Studies  
 14 department be established (even though an initiative in Middle East and Islamic Studies had already  
 15 been launched at SFSU). The new program was the SFSU-funded Arab and Muslim Ethnicities and  
 16 Diasporas Initiative (AMED), and it was established in the spring of 2007 under the umbrella of  
 17 COES. GUPS is closely affiliated with AMED and COES, with all or nearly all its student members  
 18 studying in various COES programs. GUPS’s faculty advisor, Rabab Abdulhadi, is listed as an  
 19 AMED “Senior Scholar” and the Associate Professor of Ethnic Studies/Race and Resistance Studies.

20       54. The founding of AMED in 2007, notwithstanding the existence of the initiative in  
 21 Middle East and Islamic Studies, stands in stark contrast to repeated threats to abolish the Jewish  
 22 Studies department by the SFSU administration under President Wong. In 2014, President Wong,  
 23 the Provost, and the interim College Dean—three of the most powerful university administrators—  
 24 called together every member of the Jewish Studies faculty and, in an unprecedented show of  
 25 administrative force, threatened to revoke their status as a university department. These  
 26 administrators claimed that the Jewish Studies department was overstaffed and shamed the  
 27 professors as a group, accusing them of not pulling their weight in a cash-strapped institution. In  
 28 reality, the Jewish Studies department was and remains a shining example of a town-gown

1 partnership, having nearly \$7 million in departmental endowments and five-figure annual gifts from  
 2 many generous donors. Jewish Studies faculty members and Jewish leaders in the San Francisco  
 3 community have repeatedly asked Defendant Wong to disavow this threat and show his support for  
 4 the small, but highly successful department; even given the many opportunities to respond to direct  
 5 requests for such a statement, he has never done so.

6 55. After the events of the spring of 2002, GUPS—with the encouragement of COES,  
 7 AMED, GUPS’s faculty sponsorship, and ultimately the SFSU administration—began a campaign of  
 8 events on campus that continues to this day, that threatens Jews in the SFSU community and which  
 9 is largely responsible for the establishment of a pervasively hostile social and educational  
 10 environment for Jewish students at SFSU.

11 56. For example, in July 2006, GUPS held a convention on campus for Al-Awda, a  
 12 coalition that opposes Israel’s right to exist as a Jewish state and advocates for resistance “by any  
 13 means necessary.” Al-Awda’s co-founder, Dr. Jess Ghannam, was an adjunct faculty member in  
 14 COES and had been a member of the SFSU President’s Task Force on Inter-Group Relations. He  
 15 later co-founded the U.S. Campaign for the Academic and Cultural Boycott of Israel along with  
 16 GUPS’s faculty advisor and AMED’s Senior Scholar, Rabab Abdulhadi. Al-Awda is a leading  
 17 organization in the inherently anti-Semitic “BDS” movement which calls for the boycott,  
 18 divestment, and sanctions against Israel, and for targeted economic discrimination against Israeli  
 19 Jews, in an aim to isolate, delegitimize and ultimately bankrupt the Jewish state and economically  
 20 marginalize Jewish people. Many BDS activist individuals and entities receive support from  
 21 American Muslims for Palestine (AMP), itself an entity employing individuals who have known ties  
 22 to terrorist organizations such as the designated foreign terrorist group Hamas. On information and  
 23 belief, AMP is the most important financial sponsor and organizer for the BDS movement and for  
 24 Students for Justice in Palestine (SJP), a student organization with over 120 chapters in the United  
 25 States that grew out of GUPS as a separate, but closely related, student organization, primarily  
 26 responsible for organizing anti-Israel activity on campuses. The “anti-normalization” mandate of the  
 27 BDS movement requires that activists disrupt, isolate, and silence all opposing viewpoints, even  
 28

1 moderate opinions such as those acknowledging Israel's actual existence, right to existence, or  
 2 advocating for a peaceful two-state solution to the Arab/Israeli conflict.

3       57.     But the 2006 convention only marked the start of Al-Awda's deepening connections  
 4 with SFSU. Rabab Abdulhadi, a keynote speaker at the SFSU Al-Awda conference, became director  
 5 and Senior Scholar of AMED at SFSU shortly thereafter. Michel Shehadeh, who also spoke at the  
 6 Al-Awda conference while under investigation by the U.S. government for potential charges of  
 7 aiding terrorist groups and violating federal material support for terror laws, became a Research  
 8 Associate at AMED in 2007.

9       58.     In 2006, GUPS commissioned a mural to be painted on the student union building  
 10 that included an image of a character named Handala, an established anti-Semitic symbol, holding a  
 11 key in one hand (with "return" written in Arabic) and a sword in the other. The key represents the  
 12 destruction of Israel as a Jewish state and the sword represents a violent means to target Jews. Dr.  
 13 Abdulhadi, AMED's Senior Scholar, drafted a brochure in honor of the inauguration of the mural's  
 14 unveiling, which coincided with several celebratory events sponsored by GUPS, AMED, and COES.  
 15 Ultimately, after significant condemnation from the Jewish community, the version of the mural that  
 16 was painted did not include that particular image.

17       59.     GUPS, AMED, and COES continued to sponsor on-campus events, including a major  
 18 academic conference in October 2009 entitled "Ethnic Studies 40 Years Later: Race, Resistance,  
 19 Relevance," and in November 2009 entitled "BDS: A Quest for Justice, Human rights and Peace,"  
 20 that advocated for the elimination of the Jewish state of Israel and in support of the BDS movement.  
 21 AMED Director Rabab Abdulhadi and the Dean of COES, Dr. Kenneth Monteiro, were integrally  
 22 involved in these events. The open, direct, and substantial support and funding from SFSU's AMED  
 23 Program, SFSU's COES, and their leaders and faculty members has sent a clear message to SFSU  
 24 students and the SFSU community that the racist and discriminatory nature of these events should be  
 25 not only condoned, but celebrated. Especially given the threatening rhetoric and attack on the  
 26 legitimacy and very existence of the Jewish state of Israel, these events sponsored and celebrated by  
 27 SFSU are unequivocally anti-Semitic based on the working definition adopted by the U.S. State  
 28 Department.

## **ALLEGATIONS**

60. The anti-Jewish animus pervading SFSU’s campus is as ubiquitous as it is hostile. Jews are at best ignored, but more often ostracized in every corner of the university community. While other groups are able to host events, obtain permits and participate in “tabling” at student fairs, Jewish groups are customarily forced to fight for these basic rights as tuition-paying students, no matter how hard they work to follow processes correctly and avoid controversy. For no discernible reason other than their Jewishness, Jewish groups were not permitted to participate in the “Know Your Rights” Fair or in the August 2016 student group recruitment fair. The permits they seek, which are required for them to have tables at other on-campus and recruiting events are routinely denied without explanation. Jewish students who publicly display their Jewish identities or support the existence of a Jewish national homeland are made to feel unwelcome in a host of classes offered under the umbrella of COES. While murals exist representing a wide and diverse array of various university minority constituencies (including Pacific Islander students, Hispanic students, Palestinian students, and Native American students), and despite repeated requests by Jewish students for their own representative mural, permission was never granted, even after an official “Jewish Mural Project” team, led by Plaintiff Charles Volk, worked with the university community to try and install one. Jewish events—including those that have no Israel-related purpose or messaging—are systematically shut down by raucous mobs, with the imprimatur of the university. Jewish community members are faced with verbal assaults including genocidal chants and expletives, and are forced to watch as the very state actors under whose protection they remain, embolden the attacks in a number of ways, while ignoring the civil rights and the right to safety of the Jewish members of the SFSU community. In a deliberate attempt to exclude Jews from the SFSU community, one of the most significant events Jewish students organized, featuring Jerusalem Mayor Nir Barkat, was consigned to the outskirts of campus while the Jewish students were forced to pay for an expensive room to host him, and the SFSU Code of Student Conduct was ignored when Jewish students most depended on it. Jews are often afraid to wear Stars of David or yarmulkes on campus, and regularly text their friends to describe potential safety issues and suggest alternate,

1 often circuitous, routes to campus destinations. Jewish students are not treated or accepted as equals,  
 2 and their rights are not protected, in the hostile environment for them that is SFSU.

3 **The Silencing of Mayor Barkat's Planned Speech Through Violent Threats and Intimidation**

4 61. Starting the morning of March 28, 2016, Hillel, a recognized Jewish student group on  
 5 campus arranged for Nir Barkat, the Mayor of Jerusalem, to speak at the University, clearing the  
 6 event with SFSU nine days beforehand. The event was titled: "Jerusalem Mayor Nir Barkat: How is  
 7 a Visionary From the High-Tech Sector Leading a Diverse and Scrutinized City?" It was scheduled  
 8 to run from 2:00 p.m. to 3:00 p.m. on April 6, 2016.

9 62. On March 29, 2016, Oliver Benn, SF Hillel Director, emailed Defendant Reginald  
 10 Parson, Defendant Luoluo Hong, Defendant Mary Ann Begley, and SF Hillel Assistant Director  
 11 Rachel Nilson, saying "I think the main thing is to make sure that the Dean of Students/campus  
 12 police have a really seriously thought out protocol in place for: 1) if people try to block access to  
 13 wherever the event will be held; 2) If people disrupt the event in an organized way either briefly or  
 14 to try to cancel it. I have no idea if #1 is likely, but #2 is quite likely based on past GUPS actions and  
 15 the atmosphere on similar issues on other campuses state-wide and nation-wide." With more than a  
 16 full week to prepare, after this warning and based on experience, the university knew and should  
 17 have known that a protest—and likely an unlawful one—was a near-certain eventuality.

18 63. Mr. Mandel, as Campus Engagement Intern and Hillel Student President, organized  
 19 the permits to attempt to secure a room for Mayor Barkat's speech. Mr. Mandel first sought to  
 20 secure Jack Adams Hall in the Cesar Chavez Student Center (CCSC) in the heart of the campus—but  
 21 it was unavailable. Then, Hillel received confirmation from Defendant Larry Birello, Coordinator of  
 22 Student Activities and Events, that the event had been assigned to a different room in CCSC, Rosa  
 23 Parks A-C. The following documents reflect a mysterious change in the availability of a room for  
 24 the event in CCSC:

25 • According to the timeline prepared by Defendant Begley, on March 29, 2016, "Begley  
 26 expresses concern about the use of classroom space and suggests that they use Seven  
 27 Hills instead. However, SF Hillel Assistant Director Rachel Nilson "stated...that she  
 28 really wished to keep the event in CCSC."

- 1     • An email sent the morning of March 30, 2016 from Monolito Montego Twyman, Greek  
2     and Student Organization Advisor, to Defendants Begley, Stuart, Birello, and Piccinotti  
3     stated that “SF Hillel has acquired one of the Rosa Parks rooms for their event (per my  
4     suggestion). I will check with Mark to find out which room so we can further plan for  
5     possible protestors.”
- 6     • Also according to Defendant Begley’s timeline, Defendant Hong stated in an email that  
7     “her preference is that the event is not held in the CCSC.” The following day, March 31,  
8     2016, Hong emailed Hillel Director Oliver Benn and said “she knows that Begley has  
9     been in touch and that we may ask for flexibility on the location.”
- 10    • On April 1, 2016 at 1:47 p.m., SF Hillel received an email with booking number 19861,  
11    with the status “Tentative/Pending SICC (Student Involvement and Career Center)  
12    Review.”
- 13    • At 2:06 p.m., ASI (Aimee Barnes) emailed Defendant Jaramilla saying “unfortunately  
14    your reservation has been put under conflict.” Just a few minutes later, at 2:12 p.m.,  
15    Defendant Birello emailed SF Hillel saying “this is approved as an authorized  
16    organization/member event. Good luck and we hope there is a great turnout!”
- 17    • Defendant Mark Jaramilla, SFSU’s Meeting & Events Coordinator, then emailed Mr.  
18    Mandel to inform him that there was a “scheduling conflict” and that the Rosa Parks A-C  
19    room was no longer available.
- 20    • SF Hillel Assistant Director Nilson responded at 4:07 p.m. to Defendant Birello saying  
21    “We are confused, because one of our members (Sam Boikaner) who is an ASI rep,  
22    received a voicemail from Mark from Associated Students/CCSC telling him to tell Hillel  
23    that the room is unavailable to us.”
- 24    • At 5:14 p.m. that afternoon, Defendant Jaramilla emailed Defendant Birello saying  
25    “Unfortunately, I have a conflict event in our schedule and can no longer host this event.”
- 26    • At 5:15 p.m., Aimee Barnes emailed Defendant Jaramilla, “here is the email, and I see no  
27    indication of conflict. I just spoke with Dean Begley. I informed her RP is not available.  
28    Email to be sent shortly.”
- 29    • At 5:17 p.m., Defendant Begley emailed Defendant Birello and others saying, “I just got  
30    off the phone with Aimee and have confirmed that Rosa Parks A-C is in fact NOT  
31    available on April 6<sup>th</sup> and no other spaces are open in the CCSC that day. The only other  
32    option under consideration right now is Seven Hills.”

64. Any room in CCSC would have been free of charge for Hillel to use, unlike any room in the Seven Hills Conference Center (“Seven Hills”), a venue owned by an independent entity, Sodexo Corporation, located in the housing district of campus and comparatively far from the center of campus. Nilson later followed up with alternative options more central on campus than Seven Hills, asking Defendant Begley, “Is it possible at all to host in the bottom of the STTC? We hosted the Seder there a few years ago. Or, I know there is a room at the top floor of the humanities which hosts speakers as well. Thanks!”

1       65. Defendants communicated that they did not want the Barkat event to occur on the  
 2 main campus, even after it was made abundantly clear by SF Hillel staff that they hoped to host the  
 3 event in CCSC to ensure that the maximum amount of students could attend the event and engage  
 4 with the Mayor. Defendant Luoluo Hong told the SFSU University Police Department (UPD) Chief,  
 5 Defendant Reginald Parson, and Defendant Mary Ann Begley, “my preference is that we defer until  
 6 later and if they can, wish them well in finding another location. However, if we are stuck, then I  
 7 would actually prefer anything away from CCSC. Student Life Annex if possible. If there is any  
 8 incident, we are going to so regret we agreed to do this...” Defendant Hong also emailed Defendant  
 9 Wong saying “Just for the record... think this is not a good time to be hosting an event like this. I  
 10 would personally rather ask that he defer the date to later in April, and if that is not possible wish  
 11 him well and along to another venue. I am very worried that everyone is on edge after the semester  
 12 we have been having, so we have powder kegs all over campus in search of a lit fuse.” Defendant  
 13 Mary Ann Begley emailed Defendant Luoluo Hong, Defendant Brian Stuart, and Defendant  
 14 Reginald Parson that “Lee, from Student Activities and Events, just made Brian Stuart and me aware  
 15 of a classroom request for a student org event that will likely feature a controversial speaker and may  
 16 draw protest activity. Hillel is the event sponsor. The proposed speaker is the Mayor of Jerusalem.  
 17 They are requesting classroom space...If this may draw protest activity, I’m concerned about  
 18 reserving classroom space during the middle of the day. We may direct them to Seven Hills or  
 19 another location that would have less impact on classes in the area.” Defendants’ communications  
 20 confirm that they would prefer to suppress speech by a visiting foreign dignitary prepared to engage  
 21 the campus community in productive dialogue, rather than confront the hostile forces operating to  
 22 silence debate and shut down dissent on SFSU’s campus. Further, Defendants chose to penalize a  
 23 registered student group, Hillel, by forcing it to pay for an out-of-the-way event space.

24       66. After conveying to SF Hillel that no rooms were available in CCSC, the  
 25 administrators required Mr. Mandel—on behalf of SF Hillel—to pay for a room in Seven Hills. Mr.  
 26 Mandel delivered a check for \$356.50 to the office manager of Seven Hills. Most SFSU students  
 27 Mr. Mandel spoke with had no idea where Seven Hills was located.

1       67. In the days prior to the event, SF Hillel Deputy Director Rachel Nilson communicated  
 2 with a representative of SFSU UPD, Dave Rodriguez, to discuss the event. Mr. Rodriguez told them  
 3 that they expected protesters, and they were planning to erect protest barriers and a designated  
 4 protest area (which the police called a “free speech zone”) outside Seven Hills during the event.

5       68. Pursuant to their discussion with SFSU UPD, SF Hillel Assistant Director Rachel  
 6 Nilson emailed the Dean of Students confirming that conversation, and asking what types of  
 7 disruptions inside the facility would trigger a disruptor being ejected. SFSU’s commissioned  
 8 investigative report confirmed that the Dean did not respond, claiming that the email was not seen  
 9 “until moments” before the Mayor Barkat event was set to begin, far too late for the police officers  
 10 and the event attendees to have a common understanding as to whether and how SFSU’s policies  
 11 would be enforced and attendees’ rights would be protected.

12       69. On April 4, 2016, SFSU UPD Chief Reginald Parson communicated via email to  
 13 Luoluo Hong and Mary Ann Begley that he planned to erect a protest area “so people who are  
 14 against the event can assemble.” He stated that “if there’s a disruption, we will need a Citizen’s  
 15 Arrest form completed and signed by someone from SF Hillel to remove people from the event.”  
 16 However, on information and belief, this information was never communicated to anyone officially  
 17 affiliated with SF Hillel, and during the event, when Plaintiff Aaron Parker told Chief Parson that he  
 18 agreed to complete and sign a Citizens’ Arrest form in order to bring the event back to order, no  
 19 form was provided to him.

20       70. Plaintiffs each arrived at the event before it began. When the event started, there  
 21 were two plain-clothes officers present. There was also a plain-clothes police officer positioned  
 22 closer to Mayor Barkat. Approximately 30 individuals (mostly members of GUPS and their allies  
 23 from COES) began filing into Seven Hills a few minutes after the Mayor’s arrival and sat together in  
 24 the same part of the room. Before Mayor Barkat began his speech, Rachel Nilson acknowledged the  
 25 GUPS students and welcomed them to the event along with the other attendees.

26       71. On information and belief, shortly after Mayor Barkat began his speech, Lubna  
 27 Morrar, the President of GUPS, and GUPS Vice President Linda Ereikat were sitting next to each  
 28 other and texting each other. At some point, Lubna gave a signal to Linda, and they began leading

1 the entire group in the loud shouting of antagonizing and threatening phrases such as “Get the fuck  
 2 off our campus,” “We don’t want you on our campus,” “From the river to the sea, Palestine will be  
 3 free,” “If we don’t get no justice, then you don’t get no peace,” “1-2-3-4, we don’t want your racist  
 4 war, 5-6-7-8, Israel is an apartheid state,” “Long live the Intifada! Intifada, intifada!,” and more,  
 5 directed at Mayor Barkat, Plaintiffs, and the other students and audience members who came to hear  
 6 Mayor Barkat speak.

7 72. SFSU’s commissioned investigation of the Mayor Barkat event concluded that  
 8 campus administrators understood the violent and threatening nature of these chants. In particular, a  
 9 campus administrator explained that chanting “Intifada!” is synonymous with calling for an “armed  
 10 uprising” and that “From the river to the sea, Palestine will be free” meant that “there should be no  
 11 Israel and there is no place for Jews.”

12 73. The Mayor stopped speaking as he could not be heard. Plaintiffs expected that the  
 13 disruptive students would be asked to quiet down, to leave, or if they would not agree to do either, to  
 14 be removed if necessary. Despite the presence of SFSU police, including Chief Reginald Parson, as  
 15 well as Dean of Students Mary Ann Begley, SFSU did not take the basic steps necessary to allow the  
 16 speech to continue.

17 74. The disruptive individuals were emboldened by the decisions of the administration to  
 18 allow the disruption to continue and escalate, despite the existence of the designated protest area and  
 19 the ramifications on the rights of audience members. The group began using a microphone and an  
 20 amplifier to completely drown out the Mayor’s voice. The disruption began less raucously, but as  
 21 administrators and police were clearly sanctioning it in standing by and standing down, the  
 22 disruptors increasingly ramped up their verbal attacks and threatening gestures.

23 75. An investigation of the Mayor Barkat event commissioned by SFSU concluded that  
 24 the group’s use of amplified sound violated school policy, and that it disrupted the event.

25 76. Mayor Barkat gestured to those who were trying to hear him, including Plaintiffs, to  
 26 form a huddle around him so he could try and speak to them above the amplified shouting of the  
 27 disruptive students. Plaintiffs still could not hear what he was saying, even though they were all in a  
 28 circle no more than a few feet away from him.

1       77. Plaintiffs were threatened and intimidated by the group's encroaching physical  
 2 presence and threats of "intifada," which refers to a violent uprising and the commission of terrorist  
 3 acts by Palestinians against Jews. The term "intifada" is a common genocidal slogan used by  
 4 Palestinians to refer to violent attacks against Jews. The conventional reaction by a Jewish  
 5 individual who is aware of the term's meaning is visceral and painful. The professed goal of those  
 6 engaged in an intifada is to kill or maim as many people as possible and to wage a psychological war  
 7 to instill deep fear in Israeli civilian population. Defendant Abdulhadi's "Academia.edu" profile  
 8 page features an image calling for a "Third Intifada," a terrorist mutiny by Palestinians against Jews  
 9 in Israel.

10       78. As the disruptive individuals were shouting, some covering their faces with keffiyehs  
 11 and advancing toward Plaintiffs, many of the audience members feared for their safety and for the  
 12 safety of the other individuals who had come together to hear from, and engage with, Mayor Barkat.  
 13 Mr. Mandel asked Defendant SFSU Police Chief Reginald Parson, who was present in the room,  
 14 how they were going to address this situation. Chief Parson told Mr. Mandel that he would try to get  
 15 the group to move to the designated protest area so that Mayor Barkat's speech could proceed.

16       79. The use of a sound amplifier to drown out and shut down a student group event in this  
 17 way was expressly against University policies (specifically Sections IV.C. and VI of SFSU's  
 18 University Executive Directive #89-13: Time, Place, and Manner: Use of Buildings and Grounds, in  
 19 addition to several broader policies the group violated from SFSU's Code of Student Conduct). This  
 20 indisputable violation of both the SFSU Code of Student Conduct and/or the Seven Hills Conference  
 21 Center rules has been acknowledged by Defendants Leslie Wong, Mary Ann Begley, Reginald  
 22 Parson, Brian Stuart, Lawrence Birello, and Osvaldo del Valle.

23       80. Defendants Wong, Begley, Stuart, Parson, Hong, Nava and del Valle have also  
 24 conceded several other apparent violations of SFSU's Code of Student Conduct, state civil and  
 25 criminal law, and federal law by the disruptors during the event:

26           • Defendant President Wong emailed the SFSU community on April 7, 2016, the  
 27 day after the event, that "the Mayor's talk, held at Seven Hills, was disrupted by a  
 28 small but loud group of protestors. Members of our community who attended the  
 event were deprived of an opportunity to hear from the mayor." He then sent a  
 personal email to concerned community members saying "I was troubled by

1 reports coming to me from my police and security team this morning. They are  
 2 completing their investigatory work especially with regard to the potential  
 3 violation of a number of student conduct codes which will inform the formal  
 4 conduct hearings. We do not condone their behavior and I am quite saddened by  
 5 it. But our conduct processes will now take over.”

- 6 • On April 26, 2016, Defendant Begley emailed the two disruption leaders, also the  
 7 leaders of GUPS, pertaining to the student conduct process. She wrote “First, I  
 8 want you to know that we support your right as individuals and as an organization  
 9 to speak freely about issues that you feel are unjust; this message is not about the  
 10 content of your protest on April 6<sup>th</sup>. Rather, this message is about how to go about  
 11 protesting without violating University policy or law. While no criminal laws  
 12 were violated on April 6<sup>th</sup>, there were alleged university policy violations.” Later,  
 13 she wrote to the same individuals that “Regarding the conduct review, [Redacted]  
 14 will be receiving notice from the Office of Student Conduct to come in for a  
 15 meeting to discuss the charges being filed against your student organization based  
 16 on the alleged violations of the Code of Student Conduct. I anticipate that you  
 17 will receive notice as early as this week. Additionally, I would welcome the  
 18 opportunity to meet with you to review the Conduct and Time, Place, and Manner  
 19 policies.” Furthermore, in her narrative of the event, Defendant Begley wrote,  
 20 “based on my observation, members of GUPS participated in behavior that was in  
 21 violation of campus policies. They are as follows”:
  - 22 • Violation of the Time, Place, and Manner Policy: Employing unauthorized  
 23 sound amplification
  - 24 • Violations of the Code of Conduct (EO 1098):
    - 25 □ Willful, material and substantial disruption or obstruction of a  
 University-related activity, or any on-campus activity.
    - 26 □ Participating in an activity that substantially and materially  
 disrupts the normal operations of the University, or infringes on  
 the rights of members of the University community.
    - 27 □ Disorderly, lewd, indecent, or obscene behavior at a University  
 related activity, or directed toward a member of the University  
 community.
    - 28 □ Violation of any published University policy, rule, regulation or  
 presidential order.
    - 29 □ Failure to comply with directions of, or interference with, any  
 University official or any public safety officer while acting in the  
 performance of his/her duties.
  - 30 • In his narrative of the event, Defendant Brian Stuart lists code violations  
 31 including:
    - 32 • Time, Place, Manner Policy (University Executive Directive #89-13):  
 Employing unauthorized sound amplification
    - 33 • Student Code of Conduct (Executive Order #1098):
      - 34 □ Willful, material and substantial disruption or obstruction of a  
 University-related activity, or any on-campus activity.
      - 35 □ Participating in an activity that substantially and materially  
 disrupts the normal operations of the University, or infringes on  
 the rights of members of the University community.
      - 36 □ Disorderly, lewd, indecent, or obscene behavior at a University  
 related activity, or directed toward a member of the University  
 community.
      - 37 □ Violation of any published University policy, rule, regulation or  
 presidential order.

- 1                   ▪ Failure to comply with directions of, or interference with, any  
2                   University official or any public safety officer while acting in the  
                  performance of his/her duties.
- 3                   • On May 3, 2016, University Counsel Daniel Ojeda emailed Luoluo Hong, Mary  
4                   Ann Begley, and Osvaldo del Valle saying “I noticed the following conduct  
                  procedures SFSU has developed in cases involving student organizations:  
                  <http://www.sfsu.edu/~sicc/socb.html>. These would seem to apply to GUPS. Are  
5                   you *not* applying these in the case pending against GUPS? If not, why not? I’m  
6                   asking because I’m anticipating more questions on these issues from the attorneys  
7                   who are representing the students and GUPS and I want to be sure I understand  
                  the process SFSU is following, and the rationale for the campus approach.”
- 8                   • Defendant Robert Nava wrote in an April 12, 2016 email that “The protest was  
9                   disruptive and the protestors did not follow campus policies and guidelines. The  
                  office of Student Affairs is reviewing possible administrative sanctions” and in an  
10                   email on May 10, 2016 that “the Mayor’s talk held at Seven Hills was disrupted  
                  by a small but loud group of protestors. The protestors used bull horns and  
                  infringed on the right of the speaker to express his views and denied the audience  
                  the right and opportunity to listen to the presentation.”
- 11                   • Defendant Osvaldo del Valle told the primary orchestrators of the disruption  
12                   during the student conduct process that “what you did was not free speech, but in  
13                   fact free speech suppression. You impeded another group’s ability to engage in  
                  free dialogue with your disruption.” One of the students then replied that the event  
14                   had continued, and del Valle said, “yes, by huddling together so that they could  
                  here the mayor over the noise you were making (sic). That is not free speech or  
15                   civil dialogue. You in fact attempted to shut down the event or at minimum  
                  disrupt the event.”
- 16                   • While Defendant Reginald Parson states on multiple occasions that no criminal  
17                   law violations occurred at the event, his own behavior and the notes in his written  
                  report establish the opposite conclusion.
  - 18                   • California Penal Code § 403. [Disruption of lawful assembly] says that  
19                   “every person who, without authority of law, willfully disturbs or breaks  
20                   up any assembly or meeting that is not unlawful in its character, . . . is  
                  guilty of a misdemeanor.” The cursory police report filed after the event  
21                   describes a clear violation of PC § 403. The California Supreme Court in  
                  *In re Kay*, 1 Cal. 3d 930 (1970), said that § 403 requires that the defendant  
22                   substantially impair the conduct of the meeting by intentionally  
                  committing acts in violation of implicit customs or usages or of explicit  
23                   rules for governance of the meeting of which he knew, or as a reasonable  
                  man should have known. The internal campus police report describes a 15-  
24                   minute speech stoppage, although in fact the speech was stopped for  
                  nearly an hour, the entire time allotted for the event. The report also  
                  describes microphone and sound amplification devices being used *outside*  
                  of the designated protest area.
  - 25                   • According to California Penal Code § 407 [Unlawful assembly],  
26                   “Whenever two or more persons assemble together to do an unlawful act,  
27                   or do a lawful act in a violent, boisterous, or tumultuous manner, such  
                  assembly is an unlawful assembly.” The UPD report’s description of the  
28                   conduct (specifically, the use of microphones and amplifiers) is an  
                  unlawful assembly as defined in PC § 407. Furthermore, the police report

1 and the conduct of the officers during the event corroborate the fact that  
 2 the police themselves believed the protest to be unlawful. If the protest  
 3 had been a lawful assembly, the police would have lacked the authority to  
 4 ask the protesters to move to the designated area, and to twice attempt to  
 5 achieve 'compliance,' with 'negative results,' as the report describes."

6

- 7 • Defendant Parson, President Wong, and others stated repeatedly that  
 8 Parson requested several times that the disruptors cease the disruption and  
 9 allow the event to continue, but they refused to disperse or relocate to the  
 10 designated protest area. If this is true, it describes an unequivocal violation  
 11 of California Penal Code § 148. (a)(1): "Every person who willfully  
 12 resists, delays, or obstructs any public officer, peace officer . . . in the  
 13 discharge or attempt to discharge any duty of his or her office or  
 14 employment, when no other punishment is prescribed, shall be punished  
 15 by a fine not exceeding one thousand dollars (\$1,000), or by imprisonment  
 16 in a county jail not to exceed one year, or by both that fine and  
 17 imprisonment." The police report describes a clear violation of PC § 148,  
 18 which occurred when the officers were unable to "gain compliance" and  
 19 when the female protestor nodded side-to-side indicating her refusal to  
 20 comply.

21 Nevertheless, no actions were ever taken by SFSU against the disruptive students, no disciplinary  
 22 charges were ever filed, and no sanctions were ever imposed against GUPS, Lubna Morrar, Linda  
 23 Ereikat, or any other individuals responsible for committing these acknowledged violations. Instead,  
 24 they received an email saying "Dear [Redacted], This letter serves as notification that the Office of  
 25 Student Conduct will not be moving forward with the complaint received alleging your possible  
 26 involvement in a Conduct Code violation on April 6, 2016. We arrived at this decision following a  
 27 complete review of the complaint, including the informational interview we had with you on  
 28 Monday, May 9, 2016. However, let our conversation today serve as a verbal warning regarding  
 your behavior that may be alleged to have violated the Code of Student Conduct...We thank you for  
 meeting with us and cooperating in this review. We now consider this matter resolved." The  
 determination not to pursue any disciplinary action was made the day before the resolution of the  
 COES hunger strike, which included 27 demands of the university in order to end—one of which  
 was protection of COES students facing any sanctions related to the disruption of the Barkat event.  
 On May 11, 2016, a Joint Agreement was announced between SFSU and COES to end the hunger  
 strike. Defendant Wong's statement "affirm[ed] that [SF State] does not intend to take disciplinary  
 action against any students, staff, faculty or administrators who have taken part in protest and  
 advocacy efforts specifically for their participation in these activities."

## **SFSU's Complicity and its Order to the Police to "Stand Down"**

81. According to the SFSU commissioned report, as well as numerous statements from Defendants, Chief Parson approached the shouting and threatening individuals a few minutes after they produced the microphone and asked them to leave, but was ignored. There was no threat of arrest or other action behind this purported request. Chief Parson approached Mr. Mandel and told him that he would have liked to remove the disruptors, however, “the University” (including Defendants Mary Ann Begley, Larry Birello, and the other administrators present) had instructed him and the police to “stand down.” Chief Parson admitted to Mr. Mandel that the police were being directed to ignore protocol, which was to remove the protesters and move them to the designated protest area. Mr. Mandel spoke to other uniformed officers that had arrived, including Sergeant Lee, and they also told him that, despite their protocol, the University had asked them to stand down.

82. Plaintiff Jacob Mandel had been honored and excited for the Barkat event and proud of the hard work he had put into organizing Mayor Barkat's visit to SFSU. In the moments before the event began, he had shared his excitement with Mayor Barkat that, after enduring so much antagonism against Jews on campus, they had now brought a renowned Jewish speaker to campus. Mr. Mandel felt that, among many other things, the Mayor's visit helped validate the SFSU Jewish population, on a campus where Jewish students and community members were so often abandoned by the administration. Unfortunately, as the event was shut down by the shouting group of GUPS members and others, Mr. Mandel's excitement was replaced by fear and anger, as he was scared for both himself and his fellow students, and frustrated with the administration's actions which led the event to be shut down. He felt overcome by the devastating realization that the administration would continue to deny the basic civil rights of the audience, just as they had always refused to treat Jews equally on campus. He was upset that his hard work on the event had been ruined. He felt a sense of responsibility to try and solve the problem for his fellow Jewish students and community members, but also felt totally helpless, as things had moved so far beyond his control and into the exclusive control of SFSU and its officials.

83. Plaintiff Charles Volk came to the event excited to hear Mayor Barkat's speech, looking forward to learning from a foreign dignitary representing one of the world's most

1 consequential cities, right on his own university campus. He sat front and center. However, that  
 2 excitement turned to a sickening feeling as the shouting and threats continued. He felt distraught by  
 3 what he had seen, watching two of his friends cry from the trauma. It was clear to him that the  
 4 chanting individuals had every intention of making the Jews in the room feel intimidated and that  
 5 they reveled in threatening them. He sensed the clear hate in their words, voices, and actions. He  
 6 wanted to help his crying classmates but did not know how. When Mr. Volk saw one of the  
 7 individuals cover his face with a keffiyeh while continuing to shout anti-Semitic threats, he felt  
 8 particularly distressed, sensing that the disruptors wished to conceal their identities to avoid the  
 9 consequences of their unlawful activity.

10 84. Plaintiff Liam Kern spoke with one of the police officers, who told him (incorrectly)  
 11 that the individuals had not violated any rules so the police would not be doing anything to prevent  
 12 them from shutting down the event. A crying female student positioned herself behind him in fear.  
 13 He was frustrated and upset that his fellow students felt physically threatened and unsafe, and that  
 14 the University itself had put these students in such a vulnerable position. The distraught Jewish  
 15 students wanted to stay in a group even after the event, walking to Hillel together.

16 85. Plaintiff Aaron Parker asked a uniformed police officer (who had arrived after the  
 17 event started) what the police were going to do to allow the event to proceed. The officer told Mr.  
 18 Parker that he was waiting for approval from Chief Parson before taking action, and he identified  
 19 Chief Parson, who was not in uniform. Mr. Parker told Chief Parson he did not feel safe. Chief  
 20 Parson asked Mr. Parker if he would complete a Citizen's Arrest form. Mr. Parker told Chief Parson  
 21 that he did not know what that involved but if it would lead the police to take necessary action to  
 22 allow the event to continue, then he would complete the form. Chief Parson never returned with the  
 23 form. Mr. Parker witnessed the administrators and Chief Parson speaking with each other at the  
 24 back of the room. He was soon after informed by SFSU University Corporation Director Jason  
 25 Porth, who had also spoken to the administrators in the back of the room, that the administrators did  
 26 not want to remove the disrupting individuals so as to protect *their* rights.

27 86. Plaintiff Masha Merkulova stepped into the hall to call 9-1-1. After her call was  
 28 transferred, she was informed that plain-clothes police officers were already present at the event. As

1 she was hanging up, uniformed police officers began to arrive. Back in the room, police officers  
 2 eventually told her that they had been directed not to intervene in order to protect the disruptors'  
 3 "free speech."

4       87. Plaintiff Stephanie Rosekind told a uniformed officer that she did not feel safe. It was  
 5 so unrelentingly loud that it was difficult for them to converse. The officer seemed to acknowledge  
 6 her comment but he offered no other response—she did not understand the lack of intervention even  
 7 after she had told the police that she feared for her physical safety. When Mr. Parker tried to update  
 8 her about his conversation with police and Mr. Porth, she could barely hear him because of the  
 9 volume of the amplified chanting and shouting from the GUPS members and their supporters.

10       88. Plaintiffs could not understand why the administrators would instruct the police to  
 11 stand by and proactively further the erosion of their constitutionally protected rights. They felt  
 12 powerless, scared for their safety, and betrayed by Defendants for their decision to license the  
 13 explicit threats targeting Jewish students and community members. But for the express instruction  
 14 of Defendants to violate protocol and refrain from addressing the improper disruption, Mayor  
 15 Barkat's speech would have been able to proceed, and Plaintiffs would have been spared the threats  
 16 to their safety and the interference with their civil rights.

17       89. After conversing with Chief Parson, Mr. Mandel approached Defendants Begley and  
 18 Birello asking what next steps would be taken to allow the event to proceed; they told him that the  
 19 situation was being dealt with internally and that he should "not worry about it." The administrators  
 20 left shortly thereafter without taking any steps to remove the disruptive group, enable the event to  
 21 proceed, or protect the students, the audience members, or Mayor Barkat.

22       90. Plaintiffs were then forced to stand by, in fear of threatened violence by the  
 23 disruptors, while the entire event was completely shut down, along with Mayor Barkat's right to  
 24 speak, and Plaintiffs' and other audience members' rights to listen, engage, and assemble. After  
 25 Mayor Barkat left the room, the disrupting individuals cheered proudly and continued to shout "Get  
 26 the fuck off our campus!" to the Plaintiffs and other Jewish students and Jewish members of the  
 27 community who remained in the room, clearly directing their vitriol at Plaintiffs and other attendees.

1 Again, no one employed by SFSU intervened, at the explicit instruction of SFSU and in violation of  
 2 established protocol.

3 91. The report summarizing SFSU's commissioned investigation faulted Student Affairs,  
 4 run by Defendant Luoluo Hong, for failing to adequately prepare for the Mayor Barkat event.  
 5 Student Affairs did not contact GUPS, despite the likelihood that GUPS would protest at the Mayor  
 6 Barkat event. Nor did Student Affairs actively work with SF Hillel or any other groups to address  
 7 how protests could be accommodated without disrupting the event, even after repeated attempts by  
 8 SF Hillel Director Oliver Benn to work together to preempt the anticipated disorder.

9 92. The report also concluded that Student Affairs' inaction at the Mayor Barkat event  
 10 impliedly sanctioned the protest. The report recognized that "It is undisputed that none of the  
 11 Student Affairs administrators who were present at the Event approached, engaged with, or  
 12 attempted to manage the protestors." Chief Parson also faulted Student Affairs for failing to engage  
 13 the leaders of GUPS about civil discourse and time, place, and manner limitations, and leaving him  
 14 as "the only one saying stop." The report concluded that "the protestors were taking their cue from  
 15 Student Affairs officials who were not approaching them"—thereby emboldening them.

16 93. By aiding, abetting, and condoning the disruptors' actions within the event room,  
 17 Defendants violated SFSU's Time, Place, and Manner policy, knowingly giving the disruptors free  
 18 reign to ruin the Barkat event and condoning their prohibited use of sound amplifiers to increase the  
 19 volume of their threatening avowals and disruptive chants to the point where no one in the room  
 20 could hear Mayor Barkat speak. Like all of the aforementioned statements by Defendants  
 21 acknowledging wrongdoing by GUPS, Morrar, and Ereikat, SFSU's commissioned investigation of  
 22 the Mayor Barkat event confirmed that the presentation was in fact disrupted, and the GUPS students  
 23 interviewed for that report plainly stated that their intent was to disrupt Mayor Barkat's speech. The  
 24 report also noted that the Dean of Students recognized that the protest was louder than the Mayor,  
 25 even with his microphone, once the disrupting individuals began utilizing their own portable sound  
 26 amplifier.

27 94. Although SFSU UPD had designated a separate "free speech zone" for protesters in  
 28 order to allow them their own right to demonstrate without infringing upon the rights of the Plaintiffs

1 and other attendees to hear Mayor Barkat speak, SFSU officials instructed UPD to “stand down”  
 2 when the group refused to be confined to their designated area and used amplification equipment to  
 3 wholly drown out Mayor Barkat’s efforts to speak in the pre-approved and paid-for event. The  
 4 determination by SFSU administrators to issue a “stand down” directive and allow the disruption to  
 5 continue in order to protect the disrupting students’ “free speech rights” directly contravened the  
 6 purpose of the “free speech zone”: In setting up a “free speech zone” *outside* the event room,  
 7 administrators and UPD acknowledged that a disruption *inside* the room—especially one in clear  
 8 violation of SFSU’s time, place, and manner policies that continued the entire time allotted for the  
 9 event—did not constitute free speech.

10       95.     The SFSU police officers acknowledged that these individuals were violating the law  
 11 and the SFSU Code of Student Conduct, but because of the “stand down” order, they acted contrary  
 12 to protocol, SFSU policy, and state and federal law. As such, Defendants ensured the suppression of  
 13 free speech, creating an environment of physical intimidation and fear in which this group—in clear  
 14 violation of University policies that were implemented to ensure the protection of free speech—  
 15 effectively shut down the event. The suppression of free speech at the Mayor Barkat event would  
 16 not have occurred had SFSU not proactively supported these individuals and discriminated against  
 17 members of the Jewish community.

18       96.     Defendants’ behavior surrounding the Barkat event is a continuation of their systemic  
 19 pattern of supporting the misconduct of students who regularly violate the rights of Jewish students,  
 20 and failing to adequately protect Jewish students’ rights or their physical safety. By doing so,  
 21 Defendants have created a pervasively hostile environment in which Plaintiffs, as Jewish students,  
 22 feel fearful, intimidated, and threatened walking on campus, attending classes, and participating in  
 23 other SFSU events. For example, the day after the Mayor Barkat event, Plaintiff Charles Volk felt  
 24 sufficiently threatened by a member of GUPS in one of his classes that he felt forced to leave  
 25 midway through class—something he had never done before. He was unable to concentrate in class  
 26 while feeling the kind of stress brought on by the events of the day before and the glaring focus of  
 27 the GUPS member in his class. Realizing he could not focus or benefit from the class, he knew there  
 28 was no point in staying for the remainder of class when he felt so uncomfortable. Plaintiffs Mandel

1 and Volk routinely experienced a similar inability to focus, concentrate, and fully participate in class  
 2 when anti-Jewish events and sentiment, and the support from SFSU of these events and this  
 3 sentiment, became overwhelming.

4       97. After the Barkat event, a student whose name was redacted emailed President Wong  
 5 to express his feelings, saying that he found “the actions of the protestors to be very inappropriate  
 6 and threatening...As a Jewish student, I felt threatened and was legitimately worried that one of  
 7 them would eventually try to use a weapon on those of us who attended the event to hear the  
 8 Jerusalem Mayor speak. This fear was generated from the event a few years ago where the GUPS  
 9 president posted an image of him with a knife saying that he wanted to kill Israeli soldiers.  
 10 Furthermore, I heard that, until recently, the school was not going to allow Nir Barkat to speak  
 11 because the school was afraid of the social controversy that could come of this. If this is true, my  
 12 question is why is the school not allowing certain individuals to speak because they may cause some  
 13 students to become violent, instead of prevent violent students to have the opportunity to cause  
 14 harm. I have invested 6 years of my life into attending SFSU, and I wish that I didn’t feel like there’s  
 15 individuals at my college who may pose a danger to myself while I attend classes on campus.” On  
 16 information and belief, this student did not receive a response.

17       98. Defendants’ conduct intentionally encouraged and benefited the disruptive  
 18 individuals who were threatening the Jewish individuals with violence, as they shouted “Get the fuck  
 19 off our campus!” and “Intifada!” not only to Mayor Barkat, but also to Plaintiffs and other Jewish  
 20 students and community members who attended the event. Defendants’ conduct intimidated  
 21 Plaintiffs through Defendants’ complicity in the violent threats and the deliberate indifference to the  
 22 clear violations of Plaintiffs’ civil rights. The threat to Plaintiffs’ physical safety and their  
 23 constitutional rights was amplified by the fact that the attendees were under Defendants’ power and  
 24 protection. The University deliberately instructed its campus police to “stand down,” creating and  
 25 contributing to an unsafe and threatening environment for Plaintiffs and other Jewish students and  
 26 members of the community.

27       99. On information and belief, Defendant Parson had informed SFSU administrators  
 28 regarding the need for a separate protest area and his intention to establish one for the Barkat event.

1 These SFSU administrators were well aware of SFSU's policies that prevented speakers at approved  
 2 events from being silenced, of the prohibition against protesters using amplified sound at a student  
 3 event, and of the various violations of both law and the Code of Student Conduct committed when  
 4 students and members of the community are verbally and physically threatened.

5 100. However, Defendant administrators nevertheless sanctioned the continuation of the protest  
 6 beyond the protest area, even after the group began frightening attendees by covering their faces to  
 7 conceal their identities while chanting genocidal slogans and expletives in close physical proximity.

9 101. The conduct of SFSU and its administrators during this incident was especially  
 10 egregious and dangerous, since the administrators gave the order to have police "stand down" at the  
 11 same time that the disruptive group became increasingly threatening. This action by Defendants  
 12 exemplifies their utter indifference to direct true threats against Jewish individuals who attended the  
 13 event, including Plaintiffs.

14 102. Additionally, instead of providing support for its Jewish students following Mayor  
 15 Barkat's speech, the environment on campus was so toxic for Jewish students that some Jewish  
 16 students did not feel comfortable going to their classes, or even walking on the campus with  
 17 anything on their clothing or person that could identify them as being Jewish.

18 103. On April 26, 2016, Mary Ann Begley, the Interim Associate Vice President & Dean  
 19 of Students, emailed GUPS and stated that despite the threatening statements and genocidal chants  
 20 hurled at both Mayor Barkat and Jewish students, the administration affirmed that it had no issue  
 21 with the "content of [GUPS's] protest of the event." Yet SFSU's commissioned investigation  
 22 recognized that Dean Begley, in a timeline written on or about April 15, 2016, had concluded that  
 23 the disrupting students violated campus policies at the Mayor Barkat event. Nevertheless, she failed  
 24 to take any action on the day of the protest. The report also noted that following the event, the  
 25 Assistant Director of SF Hillel was assured by Dean Begley that the disruptors' identities were all  
 26 known to Student Affairs and that there would be follow-up. Yet not a single student was punished  
 27 or otherwise faced any discipline for their misconduct and acute violations of the Student Code of  
 28 Conduct.

1       104. When Osvaldo del Valle, then the Assistant Dean of Students and Director of Student  
 2 Conduct, met with the two primary instigators of the disruption to carry out the full student conduct  
 3 process, he asked them why Mayor Barkat would “travel half way around the world to come to SF  
 4 State? … Why come to a second tier state school that has no significant Jewish population and has a  
 5 reputation for being anti-semetic (sic)?” Del Valle then told the students that “there response to his  
 6 visit was exactly what he was hoping to happen (sic). ‘You have been plaid, (sic)’” he said, “and  
 7 proceeded to inform them it was the mayor’s intention to come to campus to illicid (sic) such  
 8 behavior from students such as yourself to galvanize the Jewish American community for political  
 9 gain. To what end, we do not know.” According to the meeting minutes memorializing this  
 10 discussion, del Valle later “informed the students that they have to stop romanticizing uncivil styles  
 11 of protests because those are extreme measure that if they are employed should only be employed  
 12 after ALL other recourses have been exhausted.”

13       105. One of the student leaders of the disruption then claimed that she had a First  
 14 Amendment right to protest, to which del Valle responded, “what you did was not free speech, but in  
 15 fact free speech suppression. You impeded another group’s ability to engage in free dialogue with  
 16 your disruption.” The student replied that the event had continued, and del Valle said, “yes, by  
 17 huddling together so that they could here (sic) the mayor over the noise you were making. That is  
 18 not free speech or civil dialogue. You in fact attempted to shut down the event or at minimum  
 19 disrupt the event.”

20       106. Even after acknowledging the students’ clear violations of the Student Code of  
 21 Conduct, del Valle told them that the student conduct process was meant to be “educational” and  
 22 that “GUPS was used (in effect) by both the Golden Gate Xpress and Hillel and the Mayor of  
 23 Jerusalem. The Xpress who egged them on to protest and the Mayor for his own self interest.” After  
 24 intimating that the two instigators of the campus code-violative disruption were actually victims of a  
 25 Jewish conspiracy, Del Valle then issued a “No Action Letter with a verbal warning.” Del Valle  
 26 concluded that the “students have learned from their mistakes and are not likely to repeat the  
 27 behavior.” On information and belief, no oversight of del Valle’s determination was performed, and  
 28 neither the disruptors nor GUPS ever faced any consequences whatsoever for their behavior.

1       107. It took President Wong more than three weeks after the Mayor Barkat incident to  
 2 issue any formal response. On April 13, 2016, more than a week after the event, Dr. Marc Dollinger,  
 3 SFSU's Goldman Chair in Jewish Studies, emailed President Wong saying that the San Francisco  
 4 Jewish community was concerned with his lack of attention to the matter. "Given that we are weeks  
 5 out of any substantial statement, they [the SF Jewish community] expressed concern about what they  
 6 should say to their constituents. Perhaps there might be some sort of intermediate statement issued  
 7 that would address 'the elephant in the room' i.e. the administration silence, and perceived  
 8 agreement, to either the protestors' right to shut down the talk, or to the very content of their shouts .  
 9 . . . each day seems to increase the heat." On April 14, 2016, Dr. Dollinger emailed President Wong  
 10 that "the Bay Area Jewish newspaper, *The J* . . . includes three separate pieces related to last  
 11 Wednesday's incident. They give a news article with an overview of what happened as well as a  
 12 reprint of [Plaintiff] Aaron Parker's blog. Finally, the editorial board has devoted its space to a  
 13 critique of events. In terms of this having legs, I believe it will get even bigger in the next day or  
 14 two. For those who take the time to scroll through the comments, links to your AMED speech  
 15 [declaring that GUPS is the 'very purpose of this great university'] are there, moving it from perhaps  
 16 the more marginal blogs into the mainstream Jewish press."

17       108. It was not until April 25, nearly three weeks after the disruption occurred, that  
 18 President Wong began to draft a response. Alison Sanders, assistant to President Wong, reached out  
 19 to Dr. Dollinger and Dr. Fred Astren, Chairman of the Department of Jewish Studies, to say that she  
 20 was "working with President Wong on his piece for *The J*. He would really appreciate it if you'd be  
 21 willing to review the draft before we send this out to the community." Dr. Astren and Dr. Dollinger  
 22 replied with extensive edits and comments. The fact that President Wong refused to address the  
 23 problem without repeated requests from the Jewish community, and the fact that, even while  
 24 acknowledging the existence of a problem, he refused to take action beyond an empty letter that was  
 25 largely drafted by someone else, demonstrates his deliberate indifference to the struggles that Jewish  
 26 individuals face at SFSU. In waiting three weeks to make a statement, Defendant Wong left Jewish  
 27 people vulnerable to active and continued hostility directed at them on account of their religion,  
 28 while energizing the constituency responsible for targeting, harassing and intimidating them.

1 President Wong's op-ed was never distributed to the SFSU community-at-large. The conscious  
 2 decision not to publish a statement to the SFSU community regarding the rights of Jewish students  
 3 reaffirmed SFSU's hostility towards them and the administration's acute and deliberate failure to  
 4 cure the situation. The op-ed seems to have been submitted only after the Jewish community's  
 5 immense distress was repeatedly brought to President Wong's attention, only for consumption by the  
 6 Jewish community, and only for the exclusive purpose of quieting the community, without any  
 7 intention of actually addressing the systemic problems the op-ed described.

8 109. The report summarizing SFSU's commissioned investigation of the Mayor Barkat  
 9 event confirms that three students affiliated with Hillel filed complaints regarding the misconduct of  
 10 the GUPS disruptors at the Mayor Barkat event shortly after the failed event took place. However,  
 11 not one of these complaints received any acknowledgment, let alone an adequate response, from  
 12 Student Affairs or Student Conduct. The investigator noted that these complaints were not provided  
 13 to her in her initial interviews with either the Dean of Student Conduct or the Dean of Students,  
 14 and she only received these complaints after several requests for copies, well over a month after the  
 15 initial interviews. The investigator believed that this delay "further exhibits the lack of attention  
 16 given to the three students and their concerns" by the SFSU administration.

17 110. On June 3, 2016 President Wong held a meeting with prominent members of the San  
 18 Francisco Jewish community, including Plaintiff Mandel in his capacity as Hillel's Student  
 19 President, as concern over the event continued to grow. The meeting attendees had several specific  
 20 requests for changes to campus culture and policies that would make SFSU's campus environment  
 21 more welcoming and safer for Jewish students. The requests included a commitment to First  
 22 Amendment and time/place/manner policy enforcement and training; a swift and strong response to  
 23 discrimination, harassment, or the interference with the free speech rights of anyone on campus;  
 24 physical safety and inclusion of Jews on campus; and a commitment to funding and staffing the  
 25 Department of Jewish Studies. President Wong expressed his displeasure with this list of "demands,"  
 26 and Mr. Mandel, who was present at the meeting, explained that these requests should not be  
 27 considered "demands" but "recommendations" to make students like him feel safer and more  
 28 accepted at SFSU.

1       111. On information and belief, during the same meeting, President Wong expressed that  
 2 he partially blamed Hillel for the outcome of the event because Hillel did not give him or the  
 3 University enough time to prepare for the Mayor Barkat event. But Hillel met all of its obligations  
 4 when it provided the SFSU administration with advanced notice that it was sponsoring a speaker that  
 5 would require heightened security. Hillel Director Oliver Benn responded to President Wong's  
 6 remarks by asking him why, if he did not feel that safety could be guaranteed, he did not say so at  
 7 the time that he was initially informed of Hillel's intention to bring the Mayor to campus. For  
 8 example, in a March 29, 2016 email from Benn to SFSU administrators, a week before the event was  
 9 scheduled to occur, Benn warned the administration that high security and a pre-arranged strategy  
 10 was needed to ensure the event's safe occurrence because of the extreme likelihood that a group of  
 11 individuals, specifically GUPS members, would try to disrupt or cancel the event. There is no doubt  
 12 that the University knew *and* should have known of the potential for a raucous and potentially  
 13 violent disruption, with plenty of time to prepare adequately to ensure the free speech and free  
 14 association rights, and the safety, of the attendees.

15       112. During the June 3, 2016 meeting, President Wong also attempted to distance himself  
 16 from Jewish students and their serious distress regarding SFSU's campus culture and environment.  
 17 Prior to the meeting, Wong had sent an email directing Hillel to send future concerns to either Dr.  
 18 Luoluo Hong, Dean Begley, and Police Chief Reginald Parsons. Wong explained that he was "not  
 19 divorcing [himself] from you or Hillel. But there are institutional processes that must not be  
 20 compromised if our service and awareness is to reflect 'best practices.'" In the meeting, he  
 21 complained that Jewish student concerns took up a disproportionate amount of his time. He also  
 22 expressed that Jewish students had too much access to the President of the University and reiterated  
 23 his request that they instead reach out to lower level officials, thereby invoking an anti-Semitic trope  
 24 of Jewish power. When confronted about this comment, he refused to acknowledge that this  
 25 reference to Jews' disproportional power was a well-established anti-Semitic stereotype, attributable  
 26 directly to the aforementioned "Protocols of the Elders of Zion," even after Jewish leaders present in  
 27 the meeting explained the history of such comments and described their personal offense at the  
 28 insinuation. On information and belief, one of the Jewish SFSU professors present in the meeting

1 asked President Wong if his sentiment had been adopted from the GUPS statement on the Barkat  
 2 disruption, which was posted on the GUPS Facebook page, but has since been taken down.  
 3 Defendant Wong nodded “yes.” Concerned and confused as to why Wong was regurgitating  
 4 disturbing anti-Semitic tropes ascertained straight from GUPS itself, and why he was not walking  
 5 the statement back after such a revelation, a Jewish community leader reiterated that the “Zionist  
 6 power” and “Jewish power” allusion was categorically anti-Semitic. Wong again nodded “yes.”

7 113. In a follow up letter from all of the meeting’s attendees memorializing the  
 8 conversation, the Jewish leadership again mentioned the offensive nature of President Wong’s  
 9 “Jewish power” implication, to give Wong the opportunity to express regret for having perpetuated  
 10 it. He did not. When Goldman Chair in Jewish Studies, Marc Dollinger, again brought up the topic  
 11 in a December meeting with Defendant Wong and other Jewish community members, Wong replied:  
 12 “I am the president of all students, not just the Jews.”

13 114. In November 2016, President Wong requested that several Jewish faculty members  
 14 come to an on-campus meeting between SFSU and a major Jewish community philanthropic  
 15 organization, the Koret Foundation. Koret had pledged to give a \$1.7 million gift to SFSU, but had  
 16 held back because of concerns about anti-Jewish animus on campus, especially after the shut-down  
 17 of Mayor Barkat’s speech and the lack of a sufficient response from SFSU following the event. On  
 18 information and belief, the intent of the request was to have Jewish faculty members, simply by  
 19 virtue of their Jewish identity, reassure the donor so that the donor would not withhold its pledge.

20 115. On information and belief, the faculty members to whom this request was made felt  
 21 that they were put in an impossible position. They did not want SFSU to lose the gift, which would  
 22 hurt the students, but they were also not willing to whitewash the extent of the University’s “Jewish  
 23 problem” to protect the administration from the Koret Foundation’s entirely appropriate  
 24 examination. The faculty requested a separate meeting with President Wong in advance of the Koret  
 25 meeting, which took place on December 8, 2016. On information and belief, at this meeting,  
 26 President Wong remarked that in his entire career he had never had a donor invoke “political  
 27 reasons” to withhold a gift. One of the faculty members inquired whether political reasons referred  
 28 to the anti-Israel or anti-Zionist culture on campus. President Wong corrected the faculty member

1 and said that political reasons referred to the general campus climate for Jews. Given that the  
 2 climate for Jewish students is pervasively hostile, discriminatory, and threatening in every sense, the  
 3 faculty member explained to Wong: **“The physical safety of Jewish students is never a political**  
 4 **issue.”** President Wong responded: **“On this we will have to agree to disagree.”**

5 116. President Wong’s dismissal of the physical safety of Jewish students as only a  
 6 “political issue” was displayed throughout SFSU’s refusal to investigate physical threats to Plaintiff  
 7 Jacob Mandel when he was the Student President of Hillel. Shortly after the Mayor Barkat event,  
 8 Mr. Mandel was physically intimidated by a male student who separated himself from a group of  
 9 Ethnic Studies protesters as Mr. Mandel walked by. This student hastened himself towards, walked  
 10 directly at, and stopped immediately in front of Mr. Mandel, less than one foot away, scowling at  
 11 him threateningly. Because of his aggressive physical posture, Mr. Mandel thought that this student  
 12 was deliberately trying to initiate an altercation and was about to strike Mr. Mandel. Mr. Mandel  
 13 had been similarly “stared down” before by GUPS members at various times on campus in other  
 14 instances, and has felt unsafe on campus since his freshman year. Mr. Mandel has missed class due  
 15 to concerns about his physical safety. Mr. Mandel reported these and other concerns to SFSU  
 16 (including EO 1097 claims<sup>7</sup> on April 6, 2016 and May 2, 2016) and SFSU refused to act upon them.  
 17 In fact, the report of SFSU’s commissioned investigation of the Mayor Barkat event confirms that  
 18 the University took no action on Mr. Mandel’s complaints relating to the Mayor Barkat event until  
 19 June 10, 2016, at which point Mr. Mandel was not even on campus, after having left Mr. Mandel  
 20 continuously vulnerable for more than two months.

21 117. On May 12, 2017, California State University Chancellor Timothy White weighed in  
 22 on the ubiquitous anti-Semitism at SFSU, in response to a letter-writing campaign pursued  
 23 principally by a San Francisco Jewish community organization, the Jewish Community Relations  
 24 Counsel (JCRC). Chancellor White declared his full support of President Wong, after saying that  
 25 “the CSU and SFSU are committed to inclusive academic excellence and the promotion of safe,  
 26 welcoming and academically rigorous learning environments for all students, as well as for faculty,

27  
 28 <sup>7</sup> Executive Order 1097 is the CSU systemwide policy prohibiting discrimination, harassment, or  
 retaliation.

1 staff and guests ... As a public university – and consistent with our mission and requirements of both  
 2 the State and Federal Constitution – we also allow speech and protest of all persuasions on our  
 3 campuses, even if we strongly disagree with or find repugnant the perspective being offered, and as  
 4 long as the speech complies with our content-neutral campus time, place and manner policy. I  
 5 strongly and unequivocally support President Wong's on-going and new efforts to improve the  
 6 climate at SFSU." Despite Chancellor White's awareness of these issues, they continue to remain  
 7 unaddressed.

8       118. Eleven months after the shut-down of Mayor Barkat's speech, SFSU held a meeting  
 9 with Jewish leaders to discuss the University's follow-up to the Barkat event. During that meeting,  
 10 Ms. Begley admitted, as President Wong has also reluctantly admitted, that mistakes were made by  
 11 the administration in handling the Mayor Barkat event. Unfortunately, despite these admissions,  
 12 SFSU has done nothing to acknowledge the impact of those mistakes or take the crucially necessary  
 13 steps to prevent them in the future, or to address SFSU's active involvement in and tacit approval of  
 14 the rampant and ubiquitous discriminatory actions targeting Jews on campus, thereby failing to cure  
 15 the hostile environment.

16       **Defendants' Selective Protection of Free Speech Discriminates Against Jews**

17       119. SFSU's long-engrained history of fomenting anti-Jewish animus on campus, not  
 18 surprisingly, includes an equally long list of anti-Semitic speakers at events sponsored, funded,  
 19 promoted, and celebrated by the University and its administrators and faculty, coupled with special  
 20 solicitude towards other groups on campus that support terrorism and/or radical anti-Jewish views.  
 21 As stated in the introduction, Plaintiffs acknowledge the First Amendment rights of those with  
 22 opposing viewpoints, even those they find vile and offensive, so long as the line is not crossed into  
 23 inciting imminent violence. The following examples are noteworthy to demonstrate the rabidly anti-  
 24 Semitic speech and conduct that is supported on campus, as compared with the assault on the free  
 25 speech rights of Plaintiffs and other Jews:

26       ■ In 1994, well-known anti-Jewish activist Ralph Schoenman spoke on campus, in  
 27 an event whose fly and flyers for the event advertised that students could "come  
 28 and find out why the Zionists hide behind the term 'anti-Semitic' when they are  
 condemned by the masses for their evil actions against helpless people."

1       ▪ In 1995, former student body president Troy Buckner-Nkrumah wrote an op-ed  
 2 piece in SFSU's student newspaper that accused Jews of controlling Congress and  
 3 the media. His article also said "I support Palestinian groups like Hamas who have  
 4 not sold out their land and continue to put bullets in settlers."

5       ▪ In 1997, Khalid Muhammad spoke on campus, in an event whose flyers listed  
 6 tickets prices as \$7 for students and \$15 for "Zionists, Uncle Toms and other white  
 7 supremacists," and made the following statements:

8        "The practice of those freakish Rabbis [circumcision] is that they place their lips  
 9 on the penis of these young boys and after they have cut the foreskin back, suck  
 10 the blood from the head of the penis of their own young boys."

11        "The Federal Reserve is privately owned and a so-called Jew controls the Federal  
 12 Reserve. . . . Talking about the National Debt, the Federal Debt, someone should  
 13 ask, well who the hell do we owe. . . . And who in the world has that much money  
 14 that we would get in debt with them. . . . Who are the rich power brokers behind  
 15 the scenes? . . . Why is the Federal Reserve controlled by the so-called Jew?"

16        "Our entertainers, our basketball players, our football players, our track stars, our  
 17 baseball players, our entertainers and athletes are in the palm of the white Zionist  
 18 Jew's hand."

19       ▪ In 2000, Jewish students participating in a pro-Israel student rally on Malcolm X  
 20 Plaza were spat upon by GUPS demonstrators.

21       ▪ In 2002, on Holocaust Memorial Day (Yom HaShoah), Malik Ali, the first Muslim  
 22 student body president at SFSU reportedly known for supporting Hamas and  
 23 Hezbollah and equating Jews and Nazis, praised suicide bombings against Israeli  
 24 targets and said that Israelis should return to Germany, Poland and Russia.

25       ▪ That same day, Jewish students' Yom HaShoah-commemoration on campus—an  
 26 event that commemorates the Holocaust and which is unrelated to Israel or  
 27 Zionism—was disrupted by scores of anti-Israel protesters, including some urging  
 28 Palestinian suicide bombers to "Go, honey, go!" and one speaker decrying "Zionist  
 Power."

29       ▪ At the October 2009 COES conference, Malik Ali spoke on campus again and  
 30 closed his speech with the following words about SFSU:

31        "If you are a radical or revolutionary or progressive, San Francisco State is home  
 32 court. This is a Zionist-free zone! And that is why the Zionists have to hide behind  
 33 the Republican party. The Zionists cannot come out on this campus and say,  
 34 "We're Zionists!" They can't do it! It's a **Zionist-free campus!** . . . We've had  
 35 Muslim student body presidents here. I was the first one! Do you know we had  
 36 [Sharia compliant] emergency loans, interest free? Interest-free emergency loans  
 37 -- we took over the student government -- you have to know this history! I was the  
 38 first Muslim student body president...and this troublemaker to my left [fellow  
 39 panelist Hatem Bazian] was the third. And we understood: This is San Francisco  
 40 State! Bring 'em out into the open, because they're like a night flower. There are  
 41 certain flowers that blossom at night, but when the sun comes out they go back in  
 42 -- that's the Zionist Jew. That's the Zionist Jew! At the nighttime they come out,  
 43 but once the sunshine comes out, once the light is put on them, they scatter. But  
 44 bring 'em out into the open! This is a **Zionist-free zone**, this is **our home court**,  
 45 and we'll make sure we **keep** it our home court."

- 1       ▪ A November 2009 SFSU event featured Omar Barghouti, one of the founding  
2       members of the BDS movement. Barghouti, a notorious anti-Semite, publicly and  
3       vehemently calls for the destruction of the Jewish state and for “euthanasia” of  
4       Zionism – the right of the Jewish people to safety, freedom and self-determination  
5       in their historic homeland. These events both directly and indirectly advocate for  
6       harm to Jewish people.
- 7       ▪ On September 30, 2015, SFSU hosted Palestinian “human rights activist” Bassem  
8       Tamimi in an event sponsored by GUPS and AMED. Numerous members of the  
9       Tamimi family have been imprisoned for the murder of Jews and Israelis,  
10       including his cousin Ahlam Tamimi for participating in the infamous 2001 Sbarro  
11       bombing. While on his nationwide speaking tour, Tamimi reposted on Facebook  
12       modern variants of the vile anti-Semitic “blood libel,” alleging that Israelis arrest  
13       Palestinian children to steal their organs, which is covered up by the “Zionist”  
14       controlled media. Tamimi secured his visa for his tour of nationwide speaking  
15       events by fraudulently concealing arrests and convictions for his efforts to start a  
16       “third intifada,” and the discovery of his criminal past resulted in the revocation of  
17       his visa.

120. The University’s direct action and complicity in preventing Mayor Barkat’s speech  
121 stands in direct contrast to these repeatedly sponsored and supported events focused on speech  
122 *against* Jews and/or the Jewish state of Israel, wherein the term Jew and Zionist is used  
123 interchangeably by the speakers during their bigoted presentations. Plaintiffs and other Jewish  
124 students are clearly not the beneficiaries of equal protection as it relates to free speech at SFSU.

125 121. In contrast, SFSU has bent over backwards to protect the most trivial concerns of  
126 students and faculty hostile to Jews, even seeking to punish clearly protected speech and responding  
127 rapidly and publicly in condemning such disfavored viewpoints. In 2006, after the defacing of the  
128 flags of [U.S. State Department designated foreign terrorist groups] Hamas and Hezbollah at an on-  
campus anti-terrorism rally by the SFSU College Republicans, SFSU sought to discipline the group  
and two of its officers for violating unconstitutionally vague provisions of the Student Code of  
Conduct. That the conduct that SFSU sought to punish was “core political expression in a classic  
public forum” did not dissuade SFSU from its efforts to protect the sensibilities of other student  
groups, including supporters of Hamas and Hezbollah. On October 17, 2016, posters branding  
SFSU associate professor of Ethnic Studies and GUPS faculty adviser Rabab Abdulhadi as a  
collaborator with terrorists were plastered throughout campus by a totally independent organization,  
the David Horowitz Freedom Center, with which SFSU’s Jewish community had (and continues to  
have) no relationship whatsoever. President Wong *immediately* issued a statement that very day

1 declaring the posters to be “an attack on our whole campus community,” and stating that “a line has  
 2 been crossed.”

3 122. When nearly identical speech or conduct is performed by both Hillel and any group or  
 4 individual affiliated with COES, there is a clear and irreconcilable dichotomy in the responses issued  
 5 by Defendant Wong, Defendant Monteiro, and other university administrators. For example:

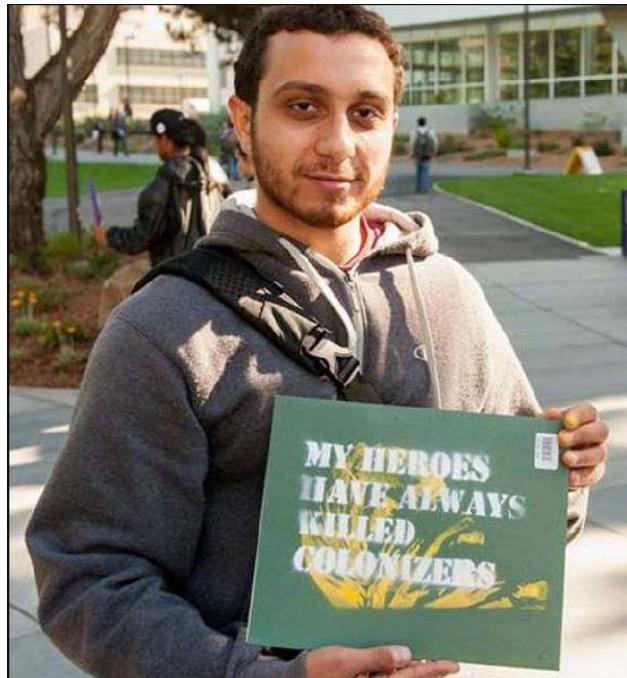
- 6 • When Omar Barghouti, BDS movement founder and outrageous anti-Semite who  
 7 frequently calls for the genocidal annihilation of the Jewish state (including all of its  
 8 inhabitants), was invited to speak at SFSU, Defendant Kenneth Monteiro defended the  
 9 discussion, citing academic freedom. He wrote that “removing my association with our  
 10 students because of whom they have chosen to listen to would produce a chilling effect  
 11 for them on their expression of their right to expression and communication. I have  
 12 spoken at a number of student events where one or more speakers were quite  
 13 controversial, even where I vehemently disagreed with one or more of them ... The right  
 14 to expression and congregation that I am supporting as an academic is that of our students  
 15 who invited me.” However, ironically, while weighing in on the Barkat event and  
 16 subsequent chaos, Defendant Monteiro equated Mayor Barkat with the “KKK or a Nazi”  
 17 and expressed extreme disapproval with the suggestion that Barkat had been re-invited to  
 18 SFSU. He wrote, without any factual basis for such allegations, “I understand why for  
 Palestinian members of our community and allied members of the community, inviting  
 the Mayor is akin to inviting a member of the KKK member or Nazi party. He is a known  
 supporter of using live ammunition on protestors in Jerusalem and also a supporter of  
 Israel’s policy allowing assassination of Palestinian dissidents. Specifically, this policy  
 puts the lives of some of the members of our SFState community in danger when they are  
 anywhere in the world...I wonder why the campus treated his visit with such little  
 preparation. Typically, when we know a speaker associated with potentially volatile  
 viewpoints will be on campus, we usually alert the campus, prepare both for his speech  
 and also for protest, and consider the potential for teachable/learnable moments...**I am  
 concerned that the university is on record as offering a university invitation to the  
 Mayor to return, putting an institutional imprimatur on his presence, particularly  
 as we are adjudicating a complaint that involves his presence...**”
- 19 • In early May 2016, following the University’s declaration that COES and all other groups  
 20 would face budget cuts, Defendant Abdulhadi effectively conscripted Ethnic Studies  
 21 students—most of which are also members of GUPS—to demand increased funding for  
 22 COES by staging a hunger strike in the middle of SFSU’s campus. Four students  
 23 participated in the strike for a week, at nearly all times surrounded by a screaming mob of  
 24 protestors carrying Palestinian flags and demanding \$8 million from the university, as  
 25 well as a commitment from President Wong *not to investigate GUPS students for  
 disruption of the Barkat incident*. Defendant Wong decided to engage in negotiations  
 26 with these students and consider their 26 demands. In addition to agreeing not to  
 27 investigate or punish those responsible for the Barkat disruption (or any other  
 28 “advocacy”), Wong agreed to pay \$482,806 “in support of advancing the College [of  
 Ethnic Studies] -- in addition to the \$250,000 commitment for AY 2016-17 earlier  
 already made by the President.” In his statement addressing the Joint Agreement ending  
 the hunger strike, Defendant Wong agreed that “the President and the students and  
 faculty in the College of Ethnic Studies commit to meeting regularly to review, analyze  
 and plan for the remaining demands not addressed directly in today’s negotiations.”  
 Conversely, when Jewish community members, along with then-Hillel President, Plaintiff  
 Jacob Mandel, communicated their reasonable desire to be treated as equals on campus;  
 to see the enforcement of all students’ constitutionally protected rights; and to feel secure

1 in the future existence of the Department of Jewish Studies, Defendant Wong  
 2 communicated on various occasions that he was “upset” about the “list of demands,” that  
 3 he “would not at this time respond to your demands,” and ultimately, that four out of six  
 4 of the reasonable suggestions offered by the Jewish community should be addressed  
 5 through other process and/or administrators, including the Dean, the Provost, and the  
 6 ORSP (Office of Research and Sponsored Programs).

- 7 • On information and belief, during the hunger strike and at other times in the last several  
 8 years, Defendant Wong closed down the fifth floor of the administration building, where  
 9 his office is located, and sent administrators to work from home, out of fear of dangerous  
 10 demonstrations outside his office by individuals affiliated with COES. Although  
 11 frightened for his own personal safety, and in sending staff away from the building,  
 12 acknowledging the potential that they could face threats or harm, Defendant Wong did  
 13 not acknowledge the reasonable fears of members of the SFSU Jewish community. While  
 14 protecting himself and his staff from the same people threatening the physical security of  
 15 Jewish students, several EO 1097 complaints (including those filed by Defendant Mandel  
 16 on April 6, 2016 and May 2, 2016) sat pending, but disregarded.
- 17 • When pro-Israel website “Canary Mission” posted pages identifying the two primary  
 18 orchestrators of the Barkat disruption, SF Hillel Director Oliver Benn alerted university  
 19 administrators that students had been exposed and that the university may want to offer  
 20 support. Defendant Begley emailed Defendant Stuart on the next business day, saying  
 21 “Could you please make it a priority today to contact these two students to...talk to them  
 22 about any safety concerns they have as a result. I would also loop Reggie in as well.”  
 23 Stuart wrote to them saying “If there is anything you feel the Office of the Dean of  
 24 Students can assist with, particularly in regards to your safety and security on campus,  
 25 please do not hesitate to contact me.” In contrast, on information and belief, and with full  
 26 knowledge of the subjective feelings of fear and physical vulnerability felt by the SFSU  
 27 Jewish community, not one Defendant unilaterally approached a single Plaintiff or other  
 28 Jewish community member to offer support or safety after the Barkat event, nor during or  
 29 after the COES hunger strike, nor during or after the time when Mohammad Hammad  
 30 social media threats were exposed, nor during or after campus events such as the one  
 31 involving the “My Heroes Have Always Killed Colonizers” stencils, nor before or during  
 32 the time that former GUPS Student President Mohammad Hammad was stealthily  
 33 “readmitted” to campus (after posting a picture of himself with a knife stating that he  
 34 wanted to murder Israeli soldiers). In fact, when Jewish students proactively filed  
 35 grievance reports alerting administrators that they felt physically unsafe on campus, those  
 36 reports were ignored.
- 37 • Although Defendant Wong wasted no time in condemning the Horowitz posters, it took  
 38 weeks for him to declare any opposition to a racist, anti-Semitic, on-campus posterizing  
 39 campaign recently undertaken by the Workers Union Party, an organization with a long  
 40 and proud history of anti-Jewish animus. Even after being informed via a letter from  
 41 students that the posters targeted them as Jews, President Wong refused to respond  
 42 publicly for several weeks, ultimately sending an email at 7:19 p.m. Pacific time on  
 43 Friday, June 16, 2017, just as the weekend began and while there were no students on  
 44 campus. While the Horowitz posters were immediately condemned as Islamophobic, anti-  
 45 Semitic speech is almost always protected or ignored by the SFSU administration.
- 46 • Similarly, when Defendant Abdulhadi faced harsh criticism after taking a publicly-  
 47 financed trip to Palestinian territories in order to meet with notorious members of U.S.-,  
 48 E.U., U.K., and Canadian-designated foreign terrorist organizations, Defendant Wong  
 49 came out in full support of Abdulhadi’s “academic freedom.” SFSU’s official statement  
 50 declared that “San Francisco State University will continue to respect academic freedom,  
 51 and we will not censor our scholars nor condone censorship by others.” While

1 wholeheartedly endorsing Defendant Abdulhadi's "academic freedom" to spend SFSU  
 2 money to travel and engage in pro-terror meetings, Defendant Wong is yet to take any  
 3 steps to actually address the assault on Jewish students' civil rights at SFSU, or Jewish  
 4 students' academic freedom on campus.

5 123. During a November 7, 2013 rally on campus, GUPS organizers handed out stencils so  
 6 people could paint placards saying "**My heroes have always killed colonizers**," and stencils of a  
 7 picture of Leila Khaled, wearing a keffiyeh and carrying a machine gun, with the declaration  
 8 "Resistance is not Terrorism." Khaled is an internationally-recognized PFLP terrorist, notorious as  
 9 the first female plane hijacker, who hijacked two planes and committed several other terror attacks,  
 10 including the assassination of a Jewish member of the Knesset (Israeli parliament).



124. Removing any doubt that GUPS was literally encouraging its fellow students to embrace the cold-blooded murder of Jewish civilians, the President of GUPS at SFSU, Mohammad Hammad, posted the following on Tumblr after the rally:

am-chaininitiative

You know what?

Israelis ARE colonizers, there is literally no way around it

And you know what else?

My heroes HAVE always killed colonizers

I literally see nothing wrong with this

and my only regret is that not all colonizers were killed

HMM

125. That same message, "My Heroes Have Always Killed Colonizers" was written in chalk on the stage on Malcolm X Plaza in a "State of Emergency" rally held on December 5, 2013:



1       126. After the rally encouraging the stenciling and distribution of these pro-“killing” signs,  
 2 President Wong issued a statement that for the first time was critical of GUPS’s conduct in any  
 3 meaningful sense, although it did not even identify GUPS and still failed to promise any action to  
 4 protect Jews—the direct victims of these threats. President Wong merely stated that he was “deeply  
 5 disturbed” and “dismayed by the glorification of violence” in the message. He elaborated that  
 6 “[t]here is no place at SF State for celebrating violence or promoting intolerance, bigotry, anti-  
 7 Semitism or any other form of hate-mongering,” and noted that “[e]ngaging in expressions that  
 8 threaten and intimidate” are counter to the university goals of “maintain[ing] a safe environment”  
 9 “where dialog, debate, and the marketplace of ideas are cherished.”

10       127. On information and belief, GUPS and AMED were outraged to hear any criticism  
 11 from President Wong, even though it did not even mention them by name, but referred only to  
 12 “several student organizations.”

13       128. Wong responded by retracting his earlier condemnation and adopting a position of  
 14 wholesale indifference to Jewish students, and now embracing “free speech in all its forms” in a  
 15 letter to the campus in December 2013:

- 16       ▪ “Universities, especially public universities, play an essential role in fostering  
 17 debate. We treasure this role at our campus, where social justice is a strategic  
 18 priority and our commitment to free speech runs deep. We work hard to achieve a  
 19 balance where both expression and safety are fostered.
- 20       ▪ First and foremost, **I ask that you stay firmly committed to free speech.** Strong  
 21 opinions—and strong disagreements—are essential to the life of our democracy,  
 22 and the life of our university. **While one may want to step in and sanction a**  
 23 **student or colleague for speech we find repugnant, our obligation is to allow**  
 24 **the lawful airing of views.**
- 25       ▪ Second, **trust that I will step in when speech or actions cross the line into**  
 26 **violations of law or University policy. I am absolutely committed to**  
 27 **maintaining a safe environment.** In both recent cases, for example, we have  
 28 conducted thorough threat assessments with law enforcement, increased campus  
 29 safety measures, facilitated dialogue with student groups, offered counseling  
 30 resources and initiated the student conduct review process. **I am confident these**  
 31 **actions protect both the safety and the rights of our campus community...**
- 32       ▪ Third, **keep an open mind.** I have spoken before about the obligation to own your  
 33 own mind. Issues being debated on campus can capture widespread attention. This  
 34 can be a welcome contribution to the dialogue. It can also be a source of confusion,  
 35 misinformation, and pressure to subvert our processes. **Each of us at this**  
 36 **university is a scholar—whether student, faculty member or staff—and each**  
 37 **of us has the obligation to form opinions and take action based on exploring,**

analyzing and carefully listening before drawing conclusions.

129. Mohammad Hammad, the 2014 president of GUPS at SFSU, repeatedly posted his fantasies about stabbing and killing Israelis and Israel supporters on social media websites. Alarmingly, one of Hammad's posts was a picture of himself brandishing a large knife with a caption that read:

I seriously can not get over how much I love this blade. It is the sharpest thing I own and cuts through everything like butter and just holding it makes me want to stab an Israeli soldier.

ABOUT

---

I'm Mohammad. I'm Palestinian. I Love sleep, purple, and talking to inanimate objects. [Questions?](#)

---[Flickr](#)  
---[Picasa](#)  
---[Palestine 101](#)  
---[Hamas 101](#)  
---[Your future conquerer](#)  
---[Perfect Specimens](#)  
---[Palestinian Things](#)  
---[Why you should hate Israel](#)  
---[Music](#)  
---[White people](#)  
---[Why I support One-State](#)  
---[Can White People Wear Keffiyeh](#)

[Follow @ MGHammad](#)

META

---

[RSS feed](#)  
[Archive](#)  
[Random](#)



August 10, 2013 14 notes reblog

I seriously can not get over how much I love this blade

It is the sharpest thing I own and cuts through everything like butter and just holding it makes me want to stab an Israeli soldier and just

<3 my knives

Other violent social media posts by Hammad include, but are not limited to:

- Reposting another picture of a large sword and adding his own commentary: “I WANT IT IMAGINE ME CUTTING OFF THE HEADS OF THOSE IN THE IDF WITH THIS”
- Posting, on a different Tumblr account, his fantasies of killing specific IDF soldiers (some of whom were enrolled at SFSU at the time):

I'm sitting here looking through pictures of that f—ing scum [name removed to protect the soldier] ... Anyone who thinks there can be peace with animals like this is absolutely delusional, and the only 'peace' I'm interested in is the head of this f—ing scum on a plate, as well as the heads of all others like her, and all others who support the IDF. The Liberation of Palestine can only come through the

1 destruction and decimation of this Israeli plague and it can't possibly  
 2 come soon enough.

3

- 4 In response to a query "how can I help actively support palestine?" Hammad  
 5 responded that the person should join a designated terrorist group (PFLP) and  
 6 murder Israelis:

7

8

9

10

11

12

13

14

15

16

17

18

19

20

21

22

23

24

25

26

27

28

29

30

31

32

33

34

35

36

37

38

39

40

41

42

43

44

45

46

47

48

49

50

51

52

53

54

55

56

57

58

59

60

61

62

63

64

65

66

67

68

69

70

71

72

73

74

75

76

77

78

79

80

81

82

83

84

85

86

87

88

89

90

91

92

93

94

95

96

97

98

99

100

101

102

103

104

105

106

107

108

109

110

111

112

113

114

115

116

117

118

119

120

121

122

123

124

125

126

127

128

129

130

131

132

133

134

135

136

137

138

139

140

141

142

143

144

145

146

147

148

149

150

151

152

153

154

155

156

157

158

159

160

161

162

163

164

165

166

167

168

169

170

171

172

173

174

175

176

177

178

179

180

181

182

183

184

185

186

187

188

189

190

191

192

193

194

195

196

197

198

199

200

201

202

203

204

205

206

207

208

209

210

211

212

213

214

215

216

217

218

219

220

221

222

223

224

225

226

227

228

229

230

231

232

233

234

235

236

237

238

239

240

241

242

243

244

245

246

247

248

249

250

251

252

253

254

255

256

257

258

259

260

261

262

263

264

265

266

267

268

269

270

271

272

273

274

275

276

277

278

279

280

281

282

283

284

285

286

287

288

289

290

291

292

293

294

295

296

297

298

299

300

301

302

303

304

305

306

307

308

309

310

311

312

313

314

315

316

317

318

319

320

321

322

323

324

325

326

327

328

329

330

331

332

333

334

335

336

337

338

339

340

341

342

343

344

345

346

347

348

349

350

351

352

353

354

355

356

357

358

359

360

361

362

363

364

365

366

367

368

369

370

371

372

373

374

375

376

377

378

379

380

381

382

383

384

385

386

387

388

389

390

391

392

393

394

395

396

397

398

399

400

401

402

403

404

405

406

407

408

409

410

411

412

413

414

415

416

417

418

419

420

421

422

423

424

425

426

427

428

429

430

431

432

433

434

435

436

437

438

439

440

441

442

443

444

445

446

447

448

449

450

451

452

453

454

455

456

457

458

459

460

461

462

463

464

465

466

467

468

469

470

471

472

473

474

475

476

477

478

479

480

481

482

483

484

485

486

487

488

489

490

491

492

493

494

495

496

497

498

499

500

501

502

503

504

505

506

507

508

509

510

511

512

513

514

515

516

517

518

519

520

521

522

523

524

525

526

527

528

529

530

531

532

533

534

535

536

537

538

539

540

541

542

543

544

545

546

547

548

549

550

551

552

553

554

555

556

557

558

559

560

561

562

563

564

565

566

567

568

569

570

571

572

573

574

575

576

577

578

579

580

581

582

583

584

585

586

587

588

589

590

591

592

593

594

595

596

597

598

599

600

601

602

603

604

605

606

607

608

609

610

611

612

613

614

615

616

617

618

619

620

621

622

623

624

625

626

627

628

629

630

631

632

633

634

635

636

637

638

639

640

641

642

643

644

645

646

647

648

649

650

651

652

653

654

655

656

657

658

659

660

661

662

663

664

665

666

667

668

669

670

671

672

673

674

675

676

677

678

679

680

681

682

683

684

685

686

687

688

689

690

691

692

693

694

695

696

697

698

699

700

701

702

703

704

705

706

707

708

709

710

711

712

713

714

715

716

717

718

719

720

721

722

723

724

725

726

727

728

729

730

731

732

733

734

735

736

737

738

739

740

741

742

743

744

745

746

747

748

749

750

751

752

753

754

755

756

757

758

759

760

761

762

763

764

765

766

767

768

769

770

771

772

773

774

775

776

777

778

779

780

781

782

783

784

785

786

787

788

789

790

791

792

793

794

795

796

797

798

799

800

801

802

803

804

805

806

807

808

809

810

811

812

813

814

815

816

817

818

819

820

821

822

823

824

825

826

827

828

829

830

831

832

833

834

835

836

837

838

839

840

841

842

843

844

845

846

847

848

849

850

851

852

853

854

855

856

857

858

859

860

861

862

863

864

865

866

867

868

869

870

871

872

873

874

875

876

877

878

879

880

881

882

883

884

885

886

887

888

889

890

891

892

893

894

895

896

897

898

899

900

901

902

903

904

905

906

907

908

909

910

911

912

913

914

915

916

917

918

919

920

921

922

923

924

925

926

927

928

929

930

931

932

933

934

935

936

937

938

939

940

941

942

943

944

945

946

947

948

949

950

951

952

953

954

955

956

957

958

959

960

961

962

963

964

965

966

967

968

969

970

971

972

973

974

975

976

977

978

979

980

981

982

983

984

985

986

987

988

989

990

991

992

993

994

995

996

997

998

999

1000

1001

1002

1003

1004

1005

1006

1007

1008

1009

1010

1011

1012

1013

1014

1015

1016

1017

1018

1019

1020

1021

1022

1023

1024

1025

1026

1027

1028

1029

1030

1031

1032

1033

1034

1035

1036

1037

1038

1039

1040

1041

1042

1043

1044

1045

1046

1047

1048

1049

1050

1051

1052

1053

1054

1055

1056

1057

1058

1059

1060

1061

1062

1063

1064

1065

1066

1067

1068

1069

1070

1071

1072

1073

1074

1075

1076

1077

1078

1079

1080

1081

1082

1083

1084

1085

1086

1087

1088

1089

1090

1091

1092

1093

1094

1095

1096

1097

1098

1099

1100

1101

1102

1103

1104

1105

1106

1107

1108

1109

1110

1111

1112

1113

1114

1115

1116

1117

1118

1119

1120

1121

1122

1123

1124

1125

1126

1127

1128

1129

1130

1131

1132

1133

1134

1135

1136

1137

1138

1139

1140

1141

1142

1143

1144

1145

1146

1147

1148

1149

1150

1151

1152

1153

1154

1155

1156

1157

1158

1159

1160

1161

1162

1163

1164

1165

1166

1167

1168

1169

1170

1171

1172

1173

1174

1175

1176

1177

1178

1179

1180

1181

1182

1183

1184

1185

1186

1187

1188

1189

1190

1191

1192

1193

1194

1195

1196

1197

1198

1199

1200

1201

1202

1203

1204

1205

1206

1207

1208

1209

1210

1211

1212

1213

1214

1215

1216

1217

1218

1219

1220

1221

1222

1223

1224

1225

1226

1227

1228

1229

1230

1231

1232

1233

1234

1235

1236

1237

1238

1239

1240

1241

1242

1243

1244

1245

1246

1247

1248

1249

1250

1251

1252

1253

1254

1255

1256

1257

1258

1259

1260

1261

1262

1263

1264

1265

1266

1267

1268

1269

1270

1271

1272

1273

1274

1275

1276

1277

1278

1279

1280

1281

1282

1283

1284

1285

1286

1287

1288

1289

1290

1291

1292

1293

1294

1295

1296

1297

1298

1299

1300

1301

1302

1303

1304

1305

1306

1307

1308

1309

1310

1311

1312

1313

1314

1315

1316

1317

1318

1319

1320

1321

1322

1323

1324

1325

1326

1327

1328

1329

1330

1331

1332

1333

1334

1335

1336

1337

1338

1339

1340

1341

1342

1343

1344

1345

1346

1347

1348

1349

1350

1351

1352

1353

1354

1355

1356

1357

1358

1359

1360

1361

1362

1363

1364

1365

1366</

- “Oh/And, tomorrow is (hopefully) the day I find out if I will be the President of the General Union of Palestine at my school . . . Hopefully I’ll be able to radicalize half of our population and bring them back with me as fighters.”

 darksatiristblogger

OH

AND TOMORROW IS [HOPEFULLY] THE DAY THAT I FIND OUT IF I WILL BE THE PRESIDENT OF THE GENERAL UNION OF PALESTINE AT MY SCHOOL

One small step for campus activism

one giant leap to jumpstart my plans for world domination

Hopefully I'll be able to radicalize half of our population and bring them back with me as fighters~

- A post about “Kill[ing] most people,” including “colonizers” (i.e., Israelis):

darksatiristblogger

Violence is always the answer

Someone colonizing you? Kill them all.

Someone abusing you? Kill them hard

Someone bothering you? Kill them fast.

Someone harassing you? Cut off their balls and choke them to death with them

Someone need killing? Kill them.

Kill most people tbh

- “There are children shouting outside and I want to set them on fire;”
- “I think about killing a lot/and some of you are usually the targets of my daydreams;”

130. One of Hammad's political science classes was attended by an Israeli student who had served in the Israeli Defense forces (IDF), Shachar Ben-David, who had openly and repeatedly spoken about her military service and her support for Israel in class. After Ms. Ben-David realized that her classmate was the same person making these lurid threats against IDF soldiers such as herself, she became afraid for her safety. She was uncomfortable even being in the same room as Hammad, and sought and eventually received an accommodation to take her final exam in a separate room. Ms. Ben-David also went to the Dean of Student Life to discuss how to deal with these

1 violent threats by Hammad, which Ms. Ben-David reasonably felt were directed at her. The Dean of  
 2 Student Life suggested a psychological referral for her feelings and offering a campus security escort  
 3 if she felt unsafe, but refused to do anything to actually address the problem itself—Hammad and his  
 4 violent threats. Ms. Ben-David made sure that someone knew where she was at all times during  
 5 finals week, and did not walk alone around campus. Ms. Ben-David had a Campus Police security  
 6 escort walk her to her car at night that week, which she had not done at any other time previously at  
 7 SFSU.

8 131. After hearing nothing from President Wong elucidating a plan to ensure the safety  
 9 and well-being of Jewish students like Ms. Ben-David after Hammad's multiple violent and  
 10 threatening messages, including messages implying that he was actively recruiting students to  
 11 engage in terrorist acts, the AMCHA Initiative, a nonprofit Jewish civil rights organization that seeks  
 12 to combat anti-Semitism at institutions of higher education, sent all of the threatening social media  
 13 postings and multiple letters to President Wong documenting the ties between GUPS and its  
 14 president, Hammad, and faculty adviser Professor Rabab Abdulhadi, and the PFLP. Robert Nava,  
 15 SFSU's Vice President for University Advancement, reported to the *Jewish Press* in 2014 that  
 16 Hammad was “no longer a student on campus,” and was no longer in student housing or enrolled at  
 17 SFSU. However, Hammad remained a registered student at the University and was *surreptitiously*  
 18 *permitted back on campus* to complete his degree and receive his diploma – without any warning to  
 19 the Jewish community and without the implementation of any measures of protection for those  
 20 students and professors who reasonably feared for their safety in Hammad's presence. Any comfort  
 21 or relief Jewish students had from being informed that Hammad was “no longer a student on  
 22 campus” was entirely artificial, and in fact they were in more danger than had no action been taken,  
 23 as SFSU gave them the impression that they could essentially let their guard down, even though in  
 24 reality, they unknowingly remained vulnerable to Hammad's chilling threats. It is not clear whether  
 25 SFSU actually ever formally suspended him.

26 132. Despite all of GUPS's intentionally threatening and hostile actions toward Jewish  
 27 students, and its student President's extremely disturbing, explicit, and frequent threats of violence,  
 28 President Wong has consistently gone out of his way to *praise* and *encourage* the group. As one

1 example, in April 2015, after GUPS President Mohammad Hammad's brandishing his knife in a post  
 2 that directly targeted Ms. Ben-David and others (and regarding which Ms. Ben-David formally  
 3 complained to the University), President Wong addressed AMED and GUPS in remarks that were  
 4 filmed. During this address, President Wong offered his "personal congratulations" to the student  
 5 leadership of the same group that would take credit for shutting down Mayor Barkat's event and  
 6 request that SFSU exclude Jewish students from the "Know Your Rights" Fair:

7 **I want to offer my personal congratulations to the student leadership of GUPS.  
 8 They have been an inspiration for me. And they have helped me when I have to  
 9 tell other community groups to mind their own business. GUPS is the very  
 purpose of this great university.**

10 The "help" President Wong had needed to "tell other community groups to mind their own business"  
 11 was a thinly-veiled reference to Jewish students and Hillel for daring to seek equal treatment and  
 12 protection of their civil rights and physical safety on SFSU's campus—an effort that because of  
 13 SFSU's open discrimination, antagonism, and deliberate indifference, has forced Plaintiffs to bring  
 14 this action.

15 **SFSU Sponsors Professor Abdulhadi's Meetings with Terrorists**

16 133. Moreover, in 2014, Dr. Rabab Abdulhadi, a professor in SFSU's College of Ethnic  
 17 Studies (in addition to her role as GUPS faculty adviser), was awarded \$7,000 of SFSU's taxpayer  
 18 funds to travel to the Middle East to conduct "research." On information and belief, a second SFSU  
 19 Professor, Joanne Barker, joined Abdulhadi on this trip. The real purpose of Abdulhadi's trip was to  
 20 meet with representatives of designated Islamist terror organizations, including the convicted  
 21 hijacker and Popular Front for the Liberation of Palestine terrorist, Leila Khaled, whom Abdulhadi  
 22 describes as a "Palestinian feminist icon," an "icon in liberations movements and...an icon for  
 23 women's liberation." Abdulhadi also met with, among others, Sheikh Raed Salah, who has been  
 24 repeatedly jailed on charges of incitement to terrorist violence.

25 134. A coalition of Jewish civil rights and Israel advocacy groups led by AMCHA sent a  
 26 letter to the California State Controller, John Chiang, making the state aware of Professor  
 27 Abdulhadi's use of state taxpayer dollars to fund her "political solidarity tour," as quoted by the  
 28 Professor herself, throughout the Middle East. In a brief statement released on or about June 19,

1 2014, President Wong stated that he knew of Abdulhadi's whereabouts in the Middle East, that the  
 2 allegations against Abdulhadi for misusing university funds "have no merit," and that SFSU "will  
 3 not censor our scholars nor condone censorship by others." SFSU went even further to admonish  
 4 AMCHA "for their continued ill intent and propaganda style tactics," even though there was ample  
 5 evidence of Professor Abdulhadi's meetings with terrorists on SFSU's dime.

6 135. Abdulhadi also spearheaded the establishment of a formal collaboration with a  
 7 written Memorandum of Understanding between SFSU and An-Najah National University in the  
 8 West Bank, a known recruitment facility for Hamas, a designated foreign terrorist group, including  
 9 Hamas's efforts to recruit suicide bombers. Hamas itself has called An-Najah a "greenhouse for  
 10 martyrs." Nevertheless, this Memorandum of Understanding explicitly included a student exchange  
 11 program through which students indoctrinated to hate Jews would be sent to San Francisco and  
 12 SFSU students would travel to An-Najah where they would likely be radicalized in ways that could  
 13 further endanger Jewish students on campus when they return, or at least exacerbate the already  
 14 hostile environment for Jews on campus at SFSU.

15 136. Furthermore, on information and belief, in order to succeed in Dr. Abdulhadi's class,  
 16 or nearly any other class in the Ethnic Studies Department, students must pass a political litmus test,  
 17 a central feature of which is a commitment to anti-Zionism. For example, papers that do not espouse  
 18 anti-Zionism, or merely argue in favor of Israel's right to exist, will not be respected or well-graded  
 19 by the professor, no matter their academic merit. On information and belief, there have been Ethnic  
 20 Studies classes that deny the existence of the Jewish state of in class materials.

21 **The Intentional and Discriminatory Exclusion of Hillel from the "Know Your Rights" Fair**

22 137. Mr. Mandel's, Mr. Volk's and Mr. Kern's rights of free speech, association, and  
 23 religious expression were infringed upon by SFSU's coercion and intentional exclusion of Hillel  
 24 from the "Know Your Rights" Fair held on Tuesday February 28, 2017 at Jack Adams Hall in the  
 25 Cesar Chavez Student Center, located in SFSU's main campus center. This was the same venue that  
 26 Hillel had sought to secure for the Mayor Barkat event but was denied without legitimate  
 27 explanation.

28

1       138. The fair was an official SFSU event. It was sponsored by the SF State California  
 2 Faculty Association, the Cesar E. Chavez Institute, the College of Ethnic Studies, the Dream  
 3 Resource Center, the Ethnic Studies Student Organization, General Union of Palestine Students,  
 4 Improving Dreams, Equity, Access and Success (IDEAS), and the Muslim Student Association.  
 5 This intentional exclusion from the “Know Your Rights” Fair at Jack Adams Hall denied Plaintiffs  
 6 their First Amendment rights, their constitutional right to equal protection, and other rights under the  
 7 laws of the United States and California. Further, SFSU provided unequal and inferior  
 8 accommodation to Jewish students and community members because of their beliefs and their  
 9 Jewish identities by purposefully choosing to exclude Hillel from the “Know Your Rights” Fair.

10       139. According to the “Know Your Rights” Fair page on SFSU’s website  
 11 (<http://cci.sfsu.edu/resist>), the event was “an informational and training fair for vulnerable  
 12 populations who may be feeling targeted in the new political climate in the country since the  
 13 presidential election.”

14       140. Jewish members of the SFSU community are certainly a “vulnerable population who  
 15 may be feeling targeted in the new political climate in the country since the presidential election.” In  
 16 addition to the history of anti-Jewish events on campus environment discussed above, Plaintiffs  
 17 point to the following:

18           a.       According to the Anti-Defamation League (ADL), American Jews faced a 34  
 19 percent increase in anti-Semitic incidents from 2015 to 2016, and an alarming 86 percent increase in  
 20 the first three months of 2017. The ADL further reported that “there were nearly as many incidents  
 21 of anti-Semitic bullying and vandalism at K-12 schools in [the first three months of 2017] as took  
 22 place in all of 2016.” Persecution of Jews skyrocketed on the Internet during the presidential  
 23 campaign; the ADL found that there were 2.6 million anti-Semitic tweets sent during a 12 month  
 24 period. ADL CEO Jonathan Greenblatt stated that “[t]here’s been a significant, sustained increase in  
 25 anti-Semitic activity since the start of 2016 and what’s most concerning is the fact that the numbers  
 26 have accelerated over the past five months,” i.e., since the 2016 presidential election. Nowhere is  
 27 this problem more prevalent than it is at SFSU.

b. The surge in anti-Semitic threats and incidents after the 2016 presidential election was widely reported, and included bomb threats, desecration of Jewish cemeteries, harassment, physical threats, vandalism and assault. In the first three months of 2017, there were 155 incidents of vandalism at Jewish homes or institutions; 380 incidents of anti-Semitic harassment; and 6 incidents of anti-Semitic assault nationwide. In California alone, there were 21 incidents of vandalism and 66 incidents of harassment reported during that period. California, with its comparatively large Jewish population, has consistently ranked as the second-highest state in the union in terms of the number of anti-Semitic incidents.

c. Most relevant, anti-Semitic incidents at colleges and universities have been rising at exponential rates, doubling from 2014 to 2015<sup>8</sup> and increasing from 90 to 108—another 20 percent—from 2015 to 2016.<sup>9</sup> Researchers have found that U.S. college campuses continue to be a “hotbed for anti-Semitism,” finding a 45 percent increase of anti-Semitism of “all forms” including harassment and insults as well as a “sharp spike” in racist and anti-Semitic graffiti and vandalism following the election. These illustrations often portray swastikas and other Nazi imagery.

a. According to the FBI hate crimes statistics from 2015 (the most recent year calculated), anti-Jewish incidents accounted for 52.1 percent of all religiously motivated hate crimes. Muslims were the victims 21.9 percent of the time, followed by Catholics, Protestants and atheists/agnostics. As previously mentioned, for many years, Jews have been targeted nearly three times as often as the next-most-targeted religious group.

141. For all these reasons, Plaintiffs are part of such a vulnerable population, especially as students directly experiencing the anti-Jewish animus on campus and facing the hostile, pervasive, and discriminatory environment which has been fostered by Defendants at SFSU and designed to target Jews. Any suggestion that Jews are not marginalized and not entitled to engage in, or be represented during, campus discussions of vulnerable populations, is itself a tragic but ironic example of the classic anti-Semitic stereotype of Jews as a disproportionately powerful population.

<sup>8</sup>See <https://www.adl.org/news/press-releases/adl-audit-anti-semitic-assaults-rise-dramatically-across-the-country-in-2015>.

9 *Id.*

1       142. The fair advertised (through the SFSU website) that it would include “student groups”  
 2 and that “[t]ogether, we will attempt to inform our students, faculty, staff and public about potential  
 3 threats to their rights given the new political reality.” The “goal is to inform the public about our  
 4 rights and how we can defend ourselves and become involved in the resistance movement.”  
 5 Plaintiffs, seeking to both share and receive information about their experience as a vulnerable,  
 6 targeted population, and engage in discussions addressing ways to handle potential threats to their  
 7 rights or their bodily integrity, sought to participate in, and benefit from the fair. They expected and  
 8 planned to participate as members of the student group that represents them: Hillel.

9       143. Plaintiffs had a right for their student group, Hillel, to be included in the fair, on the  
 10 same basis as and with equal opportunity to participate as any other group. Plaintiffs and other  
 11 similarly situated students had a right to participate, to be informed of their rights, and to engage in  
 12 constructive dialogue pertaining to the protection of those rights. However, on information and  
 13 belief, other groups—namely GUPS—threatened to pull out of the fair if Hillel were included.

14       144. On information and belief, Hillel was invited to the fair by accident, and once the  
 15 invitation had been extended, the event’s organizers (including COES, GUPS and MSA) worked to  
 16 find a way to rescind it. Jason Steckler, SF Hillel’s Israel engagement associate, received an email  
 17 addressed to his personal account, asking if he would like to table at the event. He responded in his  
 18 capacity as a Hillel staff member and on behalf of Hillel, indicating a desire to participate. He was  
 19 then subjected to a viewpoint-based test before being initially invited to participate in the fair: the  
 20 organizers asked his opinion about a poster campaign by an independent, off-campus group, the  
 21 David Horowitz Freedom Center, with which Plaintiffs and Hillel had no affiliation whatsoever (nor  
 22 do they today). After providing what was apparently a satisfactory response to the questions  
 23 regarding these posters, Jason received word that Hillel was welcome to participate. However, after  
 24 receiving this confirmation, on information and belief, SFSU consciously and intentionally decided  
 25 to exclude Hillel from the event, and did so by surreptitiously changing the cut-off date for  
 26 registration with the goal of excluding Hillel and Jewish students from the event. The organizing  
 27 committee for the fair, including COES and GUPS, with SFSU’s knowledge and approval, cut off  
 28 registration to purposefully exclude this recognized Jewish student group, excluding other groups in

1 the process in an effort to cover up this active discrimination. Defendant Begley was made aware of  
 2 the fair organizers' intention to exclude Hillel thirteen days in advance of the event, having been  
 3 informed by the director of the Dream Center, an on-campus group dedicated to immigrants' rights.  
 4 Defendant Begley told the organizers, including several members of the SFSU faculty, that  
 5 excluding Hillel would be a problem. Two days before the event, Hillel Director Oliver Benn  
 6 contacted Defendant Begley to express his regret that SFSU was hosting a campus-wide event such  
 7 as this one without ensuring sufficient space for the recognized Jewish group to participate. With full  
 8 awareness of the premeditated nature of Hillel's segregation, and with full authority as the Dean of  
 9 Students to force inclusion, Begley decided to allow the organizers to proceed with impunity.  
 10 Defendant Monteiro became aware that a problem was unfolding and declared that he would be  
 11 reversing his previous acceptance of an invitation to deliver a keynote address at the event.  
 12 However, as the Dean of COES, with apparent awareness of a problem so substantial that he would  
 13 refuse to deliver his remarks, he was empowered to compel the event's organizers to include all  
 14 interested student groups—including those who were innocent bystanders, denied access only to  
 15 cover up a proactive undertaking meant to exclude one group and one group only—or else to shut  
 16 the event down.

17       145. Deliberately excluding Hillel resulted in the denial of SFSU's Jewish student  
 18 population of their right to engage in dialogue or receive information or preparation relevant to their  
 19 personal safety and academic equality on campus. This action had the effect of violating Plaintiffs'  
 20 (and other Jewish and non-Jewish SFSU community members') First Amendment rights, their  
 21 constitutional right to equal protection, and other rights under federal and state law.

22       146. Excluding the campus Jewish community from equal participation in the "Know  
 23 Your Rights" Fair, the stated goal of which was to provide reassurance to "vulnerable populations"  
 24 in view of the 2016 presidential election—is as absurd as it is discriminatory. There is no  
 25 community that could be better served by such an "informational and training" event. America's  
 26 Jewish communities have, before the 2016 election and even more so since then, been  
 27 disproportionately victimized by hate crimes and religious biases as compared to any other religious  
 28 group.

1       147. Defendants are responsible for these violations of Plaintiffs' rights because of their  
 2 direct active involvement in the intentional and deceptive exclusion of Hillel from the "Know Your  
 3 Rights" Fair. Despite its guarantees to provide all students with a safe environment for the free  
 4 exchange of information and ideas, SFSU has a history of failing to protect its Jewish students and  
 5 encouragement of those who threaten them, and SFSU administrators have gone so far as to  
 6 acknowledge the University's reputation for anti-Semitism in writing. In the context of a campus  
 7 event informing marginalized populations of their rights, Defendants chose to once again deny the  
 8 rights of SFSU's most marginalized population. By their improper, deceptive, and coercive actions,  
 9 Defendants suppressed the free speech and other civil rights of the Plaintiffs and other Jewish  
 10 members of the SFSU community, including a denial of their entitlement to full and equal  
 11 accommodations, advantages, and privileges, based on animus deriving from their identity, religion,  
 12 and/or ethnicity.

13       148. This suppression of free speech and violation of Plaintiffs' rights occurred as a direct  
 14 result of SFSU's conscious and proactive support of the other student groups and organizations who  
 15 were knowingly and intentionally discriminating against members of the Jewish community by  
 16 excluding Hillel from the fair. SFSU has falsely represented, to Plaintiffs and others, that it is a  
 17 place that guarantees tolerance and diversity on campus. This incident reflects another clear example  
 18 of SFSU's intentional discrimination against members of its Jewish community. SFSU has fomented  
 19 anti-Jewish animus from the highest levels, conspired with and affirmed the rights of hostile,  
 20 aggressive and disruptive students to regularly violate the rights of Jewish students (including  
 21 through threats of bodily harm), and failed to protect the rights or physical safety of the Jewish  
 22 campus community. By doing so, SFSU has created a racist environment in which Jewish students  
 23 feel fearful, intimidated, and threatened on campus, and are not able to participate in, or benefit from  
 24 their campus community the way that other, non-Jewish students do.

25       149. Intentional targeting and exclusion, such as that which occurred at the "Know Your  
 26 Rights" Fair, signals to Jewish individuals that they will be in danger if they openly reveal their  
 27 identity or beliefs. Indeed, SFSU's Jewish students have deliberately taken circuitous routes to on-  
 28 campus destinations in order to avoid hostile, potentially dangerous situations; have communicated

1 regularly with friends to alert one another when and where to discard any AEPi fraternity clothes and  
 2 hide any outwardly identifiable signs of Jewish identity; and have informed the administration on  
 3 numerous occasions that the discriminatory and hostile campus culture has made them unable to  
 4 enjoy the benefits and privileges of enrollment at SFSU. In a meeting between Defendant Wong and  
 5 Hillel students, memorialized in an email from SF Hillel Director Oliver Benn, Jewish students had  
 6 “expressed their fears of wearing Stars of David or otherwise outwardly identifying as Jewish on  
 7 campus, because of the way Israel, Zionism and Judaism are treated in some quarters on campus,  
 8 including in the classrooms.” With full knowledge that the campus climate is impeding Jewish  
 9 students’ ability to fulfill their academic pursuits at SFSU, Wong remains indifferent to their plight.

10 150. The decision to exclude Hillel from the event was made and then sanctioned by high-  
 11 ranking university officials. SFSU’s exclusion of this recognized Jewish student group is part of the  
 12 University’s larger systemic pattern of discrimination against Jewish students. It is unsurprising that  
 13 the University fosters a campus culture that is not inclusive of Jewish students, as SFSU officials  
 14 frequently decline to take public stances in support of the equal rights of the Jewish community,  
 15 even when it is expressly targeted and refused equal access and opportunity on campus. Instead,  
 16 university officials dismiss any obligation to speak out against discrimination, hostility, or threats  
 17 against Jewish students—even when repeatedly carried out by SFSU itself—as a “political issue.”  
 18 University officials then accuse Jewish students and community members of requesting and  
 19 expecting disproportionate attention from the administration. SFSU has commissioned a separate  
 20 report on Hillel’s exclusion from the “Know Your Rights” Fair, but to date, has not released that  
 21 report to the public. On information and belief, Defendant Wong has not communicated with a  
 22 single member of the Jewish leadership team since the event occurred nearly four months ago.

23 **Despite Repeated Promises and Declarations,**  
 24 **SFSU Has Failed to Cure these Systemic Problems**

25 151. Recent actions by SFSU’s administration to address these issues, including a sham re-  
 26 invitation of Mayor Barkat to return to SFSU, and recent emails sent from President Wong about  
 27 these issues are disingenuous responses. They fundamentally fail to acknowledge or address the  
 28

1 civil rights and physical safety of Plaintiffs and other Jewish students and members of the  
 2 community on SFSU's campus, and are designed simply to placate donors.

3 152. On May 12, 2017, Chancellor White emailed the entire SFSU community,  
 4 congratulating President Wong on the creation of "three new positions ... to bring professionals to  
 5 campus to focus on human relations, community inclusion and equity initiatives. Other efforts  
 6 currently underway at SFSU include investigations of past alleged violations of our policies, new  
 7 and/or refined policy and practice considerations, and formation of a broad, cross-university  
 8 community task force charged with goals and developing an action plan for SFSU." The  
 9 Chancellor's statement overlooked the fact that President Wong has been promising the same  
 10 systemic changes for many months, without any identifiable action having been taken, and while the  
 11 campus climate for Jews in fact deteriorated.

12 153. President Wong stated in an interview in early May 2017 that he was just "starting to  
 13 understand better . . . anti-Semitism throughout the United States and our campus." Wong admitted  
 14 that the campus was "tense in terms of anti-Semitism. . . . I wouldn't pick anti-Semitism as saying  
 15 it's our only problem, but I think it's a significant issue we are trying to confront."

16 154. When specifically asked whether Zionists are welcome at SFSU, President Wong  
 17 refused to provide the only proper answer: "Yes." Instead, President Wong demurred, stating  
 18 "That's one of those categorical statements I can't get close to. . . . Am I comfortable opening up the  
 19 gates to everyone? Gosh, of course not."

20 155. In a May 10, 2017 meeting with several Jewish students, President Wong clarified  
 21 that in answering that question, his understanding of the term "Zionism" was "the right of every  
 22 Jewish person to be Jewish." While that definition is at best highly idiosyncratic, by President  
 23 Wong's own words and definition, he had refused to state unequivocally that Jews who wanted to be  
 24 Jews were welcome at SFSU.

25 156. In a recent letter dated May 30, 2017, written in response to five Jewish students who  
 26 had emailed him about their concerns on campus, President Wong finally "acknowledge[d] that  
 27 institutionalized anti-Semitism is part of what we at SF State must confront and mitigate," and that  
 28 "we cannot pretend to be immune from the realities of anti-Semitism." President Wong further

1 promised to “lead a university-wide effort to seek solutions to the anti-Semitism on this campus.”  
 2 These empty and overly general statements, which amount to no real commitments beyond promises  
 3 to form committees to study the long-standing problem, fail to address the very real and immediate  
 4 concerns of Jewish students on campus regarding their rights and physical safety. These statements  
 5 are also nearly identical to the promises that President Wong has made repeatedly, including in the  
 6 wake of the Mayor Barkat event. Each time, there has been a total lack of any follow up from him  
 7 or other University officials.

8 **FIRST CAUSE OF ACTION**

9 **CLAIM UNDER 42 U.S.C. § 1983 BASED ON VIOLATIONS OF THE FIRST**  
 10 **AMENDMENT TO THE UNITED STATES CONSTITUTION**

11 **(Mayor Barkat Event -- April 6, 2016)**

12 **(Asserted by all Plaintiffs against Defendants Leslie Wong, Mary Ann Begley, Luoluo Hong,**  
 13 **Lawrence Birello, Reginald Parson, Osvaldo del Valle, Kenneth Monteiro, Brian Stuart,**  
**Robert Nava, Mark Jaramilla, and Shimina Harris (“Defendant Individuals”))**

14 157. Plaintiffs reallege and incorporate by reference each and every allegation above as if  
 15 fully set forth herein.

16 158. Under the First Amendment to the United States Constitution, States “shall make no  
 17 law... abridging the freedom of speech... or the right of the people to peaceably assemble....” The  
 18 First Amendment applies to state university campuses.

19 159. SFSU is a state university, and part of the California State University system.

20 160. Defendant Individuals are state actors.

21 161. Defendant Individuals, have, in their individual and official capacities, deprived and  
 22 continue to deprive Plaintiffs of their First Amendment rights, including but not limited to the right  
 23 to assemble, the right to listen or the right to hear, as secured by the First Amendment to the United  
 24 States Constitution and made applicable to the States by the Fourteenth Amendment, by deviating  
 25 from normal protocols, state law, and the SFSU Code of Student Conduct, and by giving an  
 26 affirmative “stand down order” to campus police, during Jerusalem Mayor Nir Barkat’s planned  
 27 speaking event. Defendant Individuals’ conduct before and during this previously anticipated

1 disruption prevented Mayor Barkat from speaking in a way that Plaintiffs could hear him and/or  
 2 engage in dialogue with him.

3 162. Defendant Individuals, have, in their individual and official capacities, violated  
 4 Plaintiffs' First Amendment rights (including but not limited to the right to assemble, the right to  
 5 listen or the right to hear) by preventing Plaintiffs from proceeding with and participating in the  
 6 planned and approved event hosting Mayor Barkat as a speaker duly invited by an SFSU student  
 7 group on April 6, 2016.

8 163. Defendant Individuals have, in their individual and official capacities, deprived and  
 9 continue to deprive Plaintiffs of their rights as secured by the First Amendment to the United States  
 10 Constitution, by improperly instructing faculty, administrators, SFSU police, and other student  
 11 organizations as to the appropriate way to handle disruption of campus speakers, even after  
 12 committing to a training program and the implementation of new and adequate university policies  
 13 following the culmination of the university-commissioned investigation into the Mayor Barkat  
 14 disruption.

15 164. This deprivation of Plaintiffs' rights secured by the First Amendment was caused by  
 16 Defendant Individuals acting under color of state law.

17 165. As Defendant Individuals, acting under the color of state law, have deprived Plaintiffs  
 18 of rights or privileges secured by the Constitution, they are liable to Plaintiffs for damages.

19 166. Defendant Individuals are persons under 42 U.S.C. § 1983. Plaintiffs seek—and are  
 20 entitled to— injunctive relief based on Defendant Individuals' conduct.

21 167. Defendant Individuals' failure to comply with the First Amendment to the United  
 22 States Constitution on April 6, 2016 has resulted in harm to Plaintiffs, and will continue to result in  
 23 harm to Plaintiffs, unless and until Defendant Individuals are ordered by this Court to appropriately  
 24 and permanently change their policies, practices, and procedures that affect the civil rights protected  
 25 by the First Amendment to the United States Constitution.

26 168. There exists no overriding or even legitimate governmental state interest, let alone a  
 27 compelling one, to justify these violations of Plaintiffs' rights under the First Amendment, or if such  
 28

1 an interest does exist, the state action undertaken by Defendant Individuals was not narrowly tailored  
2 to serve such an interest.

3 **SECOND CAUSE OF ACTION**

4 **CLAIM UNDER 42 U.S.C. § 1983 BASED ON VIOLATIONS OF THE FOURTEENTH  
5 AMENDMENT TO THE UNITED STATES CONSTITUTION**

6 (Mayor Barkat Event -- April 6, 2016)

7 (Asserted by all Plaintiffs against Defendants Leslie Wong, Mary Ann Begley, Luoluo Hong,  
8 Lawrence Birello, Reginald Parson, Osvaldo del Valle, Kenneth Monteiro, Brian Stuart,  
9 Robert Nava, Mark Jaramilla, and Shimina Harris ("Defendant Individuals"))

10 169. Plaintiffs reallege and incorporate by reference each and every allegation above as if  
11 fully set forth herein.

12 170. Under the Fourteenth Amendment to the United States Constitution, a State shall not  
13 "deny to any person within its jurisdiction the equal protection of the laws."

14 171. SFSU is a state university, and part of the California State University system.

15 172. Plaintiffs are Jewish.

16 173. Defendant Individuals are state actors.

17 174. Defendant Individuals, have, in their individual and official capacities, deprived and  
18 continue to deprive Plaintiffs of equal protection of the laws, as secured by the Fourteenth  
19 Amendment to the United States Constitution by deviating from normal protocols, state law, and the  
20 SFSU Code of Student Conduct during Jerusalem Mayor Nir Barkat's planned speaking event,  
21 leaving Plaintiffs vulnerable to violations of their civil rights by a previously anticipated disruption  
22 which successfully and intentionally prevented Mayor Barkat from speaking in a way that Plaintiffs  
23 could hear him, engage in dialogue with him, or peaceably assemble.

24 175. Defendant Individuals, have, in their individual and official capacities, discriminated  
25 against and continue to discriminate against Plaintiffs on the basis of their Jewish identities,  
26 violating their Fourteenth Amendment rights to equal protection of the laws, by preventing Plaintiffs  
27 from proceeding with and participating in the planned event hosting Mayor Barkat as a duly invited  
28 speaker at an approved event hosted by an SFSU student group on April 6, 2016.

1       176. Defendant Individuals have, in their individual and official capacities, deprived and  
 2 continue to deprive Plaintiffs of their rights as secured by the Fourteenth Amendment to the United  
 3 States Constitution, by improperly instructing faculty, administrators, SFSU police, and other  
 4 student organizations as to the appropriate way to handle disruption of campus speakers, even after  
 5 committing to a training program and the implementation of new and adequate university policies  
 6 following the culmination of the university-commissioned investigation into the Mayor Barkat  
 7 disruption.

8       177. Defendant Individuals have either intentionally discriminated against Plaintiffs, as  
 9 Jewish students or acted with deliberate indifference, including by responding to known  
 10 discrimination in a manner that is clearly unreasonable.

11       178. Despite multiple complaints in writing to SFSU, including to certain Defendant  
 12 Individuals, Defendant Individuals continue to fail to ensure that Plaintiffs, as Jewish individuals, are  
 13 treated equally and that their civil rights on campus are protected.

14       179. This deprivation of Plaintiffs' rights secured by the Fourteenth Amendment was  
 15 caused by Defendant Individuals acting under color of state law.

16       180. As Defendant Individuals, acting under the color of state law, have deprived Plaintiffs  
 17 of rights or privileges secured by the Constitution, they are liable to Plaintiffs for damages.

18       181. Defendant Individuals are persons under 42 U.S.C. § 1983. Plaintiffs seek—and are  
 19 entitled to—injunctive relief based on Defendant Individuals' conduct.

20       182. Defendant Individuals' failure to comply with the Fourteenth Amendment to the  
 21 United States Constitution on April 6, 2016 has resulted in harm to Plaintiffs, and will continue to  
 22 result in harm to Plaintiffs, unless and until Defendant Individuals are ordered by this Court to  
 23 appropriately and permanently change their policies, practices, and procedures that affect the civil  
 24 rights protected by the Fourteenth Amendment to the United States Constitution.

25       183. There exists no overriding or even legitimate governmental state interest, let alone a  
 26 compelling one, to justify these violations of Plaintiffs' rights under the Fourteenth Amendment, or  
 27 if such an interest does exist, the state action undertaken by Defendant Individuals was not narrowly  
 28 tailored to serve such an interest.

### **THIRD CAUSE OF ACTION**

**CLAIM UNDER 42 U.S.C. § 1983 BASED ON VIOLATIONS OF THE FIRST  
AMENDMENT TO THE UNITED STATES CONSTITUTION**

## (“Know Your Rights” Fair -- February 2017)

(Asserted by Plaintiffs Jacob Mandel, Charles Volk, and Liam Kern against Defendants Leslie Wong, Mary Ann Begley, Luoluo Hong, Lawrence Birello, Kenneth Monteiro, Brian Stuart, Robert Nava, Vernon Piccinotti, and Shimina Harris (“KYR Defendant Individuals”))

184. Plaintiffs reallege and incorporate by reference each and every allegation above as if fully set forth herein.

185. Under the First Amendment to the United States Constitution, States “shall make no law... abridging the freedom of speech... or the right of the people to peaceably assemble....” The First Amendment applies to state university campuses.

186. SFSU is a state university, and part of the California State University system.

13 || 187. Plaintiffs are Jewish.

14 188. The KYR Defendant Individuals are state actors.

189. The February 2017 “Know Your Rights” Fair was sponsored and administered by SFSU and the KYR Defendant Individuals, who intentionally excluded Hillel from the fair based on the Jewish identity of Hillel’s members, including Plaintiffs.

190. The KYR Defendant Individuals have, in their individual and official capacities, deprived and continue to deprive Plaintiffs of their First Amendment rights, including but not limited to the right to assemble, the right to listen or the right to hear, as made applicable to the States by the Fourteenth Amendment, by denying the Jewish student organization to which Plaintiffs Jacob Mandel, Charles Volk, and Liam Kern belong—and thereby denying Plaintiffs—the opportunity to speak and hear about their rights at the February 2017 “Know Your Rights” Fair as members of a “vulnerable population...feeling targeted” in the political climate at the time.

191. The KYR Defendant Individuals have, in their individual and official capacities, deprived and continue to deprive Plaintiffs of their rights as secured by the First Amendment to the United States Constitution, by inadequately training faculty, administrators, and other student organizations as to the appropriate way to administer university events.

1       192. The KYR Defendant Individuals have either intentionally discriminated against  
 2 Plaintiffs, as Jewish students or acted with deliberate indifference, including by responding to known  
 3 discrimination in a manner that is clearly unreasonable.

4       193. Despite multiple complaints in writing to SFSU, including to certain KYR Defendant  
 5 Individuals, the KYR Defendant Individuals continue to fail to ensure that Plaintiffs, as Jewish  
 6 students, are treated equally and that their civil rights on campus are protected.

7       194. This deprivation of Plaintiffs' rights secured by the First Amendment was caused by  
 8 KYR Defendant Individuals acting under color of state law.

9       195. As KYR Defendant Individuals, acting under the color of state law, have deprived  
 10 Plaintiffs of rights or privileges secured by the Constitution, they are liable to Plaintiffs for damages.

11       196. The KYR Defendant Individuals are persons under 42 U.S.C. § 1983. Plaintiffs  
 12 seek—and are entitled to—injunctive relief based on the KYR Defendant Individuals' conduct.

13       197. The KYR Defendant Individuals' failure to comply with the First Amendment to the  
 14 United States Constitution in their conduct related to the "Know Your Rights" Fair in February 2017  
 15 has resulted in harm to Plaintiffs, and will continue to result in harm to Plaintiffs who remain on  
 16 campus, unless and until the KYR Defendant Individuals are ordered by this Court to appropriately  
 17 and permanently change their policies, practices, and procedures that affect the civil rights protected  
 18 by the First Amendment to the United States Constitution.

19       198. There exists no overriding or even legitimate governmental state interest, let alone a  
 20 compelling one, to justify these violations of Plaintiffs' rights under the First Amendment, or if such  
 21 an interest does exist, the state action undertaken by KYR Defendant Individuals was not narrowly  
 22 tailored to serve such an interest.

23       ///

24       ///

25       ///

26       ///

27       ///

28       ///

## **FOURTH CAUSE OF ACTION**

**CLAIM UNDER 42 U.S.C. § 1983 BASED ON VIOLATIONS OF THE FOURTEENTH AMENDMENT TO THE UNITED STATES CONSTITUTION**

## (“Know Your Rights” Fair -- February 2017)

**(Asserted by Plaintiffs Jacob Mandel, Charles Volk, and Liam Kern against  
KYR Defendant Individuals)**

199. Plaintiffs reallege and incorporate by reference each and every allegation above as if fully set forth herein.

200. Under the Fourteenth Amendment of the United States Constitution, a State shall not "deny to any person within its jurisdiction the equal protection of the laws."

201. SFSU is a state university, and part of the California State University system.

## 202. Plaintiffs are Jewish.

203. The KYR Defendant Individuals are state actors.

204. The February 2017 “Know Your Rights” Fair was sponsored and administered by SFSU and the KYR Defendant Individuals, who intentionally excluded Hillel from the fair based on the Jewish identity of Hillel’s members, including Plaintiffs.

205. The KYR Defendant Individuals have, in their individual and official capacities, deprived and continue to deprive Plaintiffs of equal protection under the laws, as secured by the Fourteenth Amendment to the United States Constitution, by denying the Jewish student organization to which Plaintiffs Jacob Mandel, Charles Volk, and Liam Kern belong—and thereby denying Plaintiffs—the opportunity to speak and hear about their rights, and peaceably assemble, at the February 2017 “Know Your Rights” Fair as members of a “vulnerable population...feeling targeted” in the political climate at the time.

206. The KYR Defendant Individuals, have, in their individual and official capacities, discriminated against and continue to discriminate against Plaintiffs on the basis of their Jewish identities, violating their right to equal protection, as secured by the Fourteenth Amendment to the United States Constitution, by denying the Jewish student organization to which Plaintiffs Jacob Mandel, Charles Volk, and Liam Kern belong—and thereby denying Plaintiffs—the opportunity to meaningfully participate in the “Know Your Rights” Fair.

1       207. The KYR Defendant Individuals have, in their individual and official capacities,  
 2 deprived and continue to deprive Plaintiffs of their rights as secured by the Fourteenth Amendment  
 3 to the United States Constitution, by inadequately training faculty, administrators, and other student  
 4 organizations as to the appropriate way to administer university events.

5       208. The KYR Defendant Individuals intentionally discriminated against Plaintiffs, as  
 6 Jewish students.

7       209. Despite multiple complaints in writing to SFSU, including to certain KYR Defendant  
 8 Individuals, the KYR Defendant Individuals continue to fail to ensure that Plaintiffs, as Jewish  
 9 students, are treated equally and that their civil rights on campus are protected.

10       210. This deprivation of Plaintiffs' rights secured by the Fourteenth Amendment was  
 11 caused by KYR Defendant Individuals acting under color of state law.

12       211. As Defendant Individuals, acting under the color of state law, have deprived Plaintiffs  
 13 of rights or privileges secured by the Constitution, they are liable to Plaintiffs for damages.

14       212. The KYR Defendant Individuals are persons under 42 U.S.C. § 1983. Plaintiffs  
 15 seek—and are entitled to—injunctive relief based on the KYR Defendant Individuals' conduct.

16       213. The KYR Defendant Individuals' failure to comply with the Fourteenth Amendment  
 17 to the United States Constitution in their conduct related to the "Know Your Rights" Fair in  
 18 February 2017 has resulted in harm to Plaintiffs, and will continue to result in harm to Plaintiffs who  
 19 remain on campus, unless and until the KYR Defendant Individuals are ordered by this Court to  
 20 appropriately and permanently change their policies, practices, and procedures that affect the civil  
 21 rights protected by the Fourteenth Amendment to the United States Constitution.

22       214. There exists no overriding or even legitimate governmental state interest, let alone a  
 23 compelling one, to justify these violations of Plaintiffs' rights under the Fourteenth Amendment, or  
 24 if such an interest does exist, the state action undertaken by KYR Defendant Individuals was not  
 25 narrowly tailored to serve such an interest.

26       ///

27       ///

28       ///

## **FIFTH CAUSE OF ACTION**

**CLAIM UNDER TITLE VI OF THE CIVIL RIGHTS ACT OF 1964, 42 U.S.C. § 2000d *et seq.***

**(Asserted by Plaintiffs Jacob Mandel, Charles Volk, and Liam Kern  
against Defendants CSU and SFSU)**

215. Plaintiffs reallege and incorporate by reference each and every allegation above as if fully set forth herein.

216. SFSU and CSU receive financial assistance from the United States Department of Education and are therefore subject to suit under Title VI of the Civil Rights Act of 1964 ("Title VI").

217. Discrimination against Jews is prohibited under Title VI, as reflected in the written policies of the Department of Education's Office for Civil Rights.

218. Plaintiffs Mandel, Volk and Kern are Jewish, and their status and identification as Jews brings them within the scope of Title VI's protections.

219. Plaintiffs Mandel, Volk and Kern have been excluded from participation in, and have been denied the benefits of educational and other programs at SFSU.

220. Plaintiffs Mandel, Volk and Kern have been subjected to discrimination by SFSU and CSU based on their Jewish ancestry and religion. SFSU's and CSU's actions and conduct had, and continue to have, a differential or disparate impact upon Plaintiffs Mandel, Volk, and Kern as Jews. SFSU's and CSU's actions and conduct were, and continue to be, intended to treat Plaintiffs Mandel, Volk and Kern differently as Jews than similarly situated non-Jewish students.

221. SFSU and CSU have directly and intentionally discriminated against Plaintiffs Mandel, Volk and Kern.

222. SFSU and CSU have also failed to prevent harassment and intimidation of, and discrimination against, Plaintiffs Mandel, Volk and Kern by other SFSU students, faculty, and administrators.

223. Plaintiffs Mandel, Volk and Kern are entitled to appropriate injunctive relief under Title VI, as SFSU and CSU have had knowledge of, and have been and continue to be deliberately indifferent to a racially hostile environment that is severe, persistent, and pervasive.

224. Plaintiffs Mandel, Volk and Kern are entitled to monetary damages under Title VI, as SFSU and CSU have had knowledge of, and have been and continue to be deliberately indifferent to a racially hostile environment that is so severe, persistent and pervasive.

225. The racially hostile environment at SFSU is sufficiently severe, persistent, and pervasive that it can be said to deprive Jewish students, including Plaintiffs Mandel, Volk and Kern, of equal access to the educational opportunities and benefits provided by SFSU and CSU.

226. SFSU and CSU are not only aware of the racially hostile environment towards Jewish students, they themselves have actively and intentionally engaged in and condoned this pattern of severe and/or pervasive discrimination.

227. SFSU and CSU acted with deliberate indifference towards the pervasively hostile, anti-Jewish environment Plaintiffs Mandel, Volk and Kern, as Jewish students, face at SFSU.

228. SFSU also acted with deliberate indifference to the discrimination and other unlawful acts against the Plaintiffs as stated herein which were objectively offensive, severe, and/or pervasive, and in violation of Title VI.

229. SFSU and CSU have failed to cure or otherwise adequately address this discrimination against Plaintiffs or the racially hostile environment suffered by Plaintiffs and other Jewish students on SFSU's campus.

230. Plaintiffs have suffered damages as a result of the violations of Title VI by SFSU and CSU as set forth above.

## **SIXTH CAUSE OF ACTION**

**CLAIM UNDER THE DECLARATORY JUDGMENT ACT, 28 U.S.C. §§ 2201 and 2202**

**(Asserted by Plaintiffs Jacob Mandel, Charles Volk, and Liam Kern against all Defendants)**

231. Plaintiffs reallege and incorporate by reference each and every allegation above as if fully set forth herein.

232. Plaintiffs are entitled to obtain declaratory relief pursuant to 28 U.S.C §§ 2201 and  
2202.

233. Providing Plaintiffs with declaratory relief will clarify the rights of the Plaintiffs and similarly situated individuals, and settle the legal issues presented in an efficient manner.

234. As set forth above, Defendants have violated Plaintiffs' rights under the Title VI of the Civil Rights Act of 1964 42 U.S.C. §§ 2000d *et seq*, giving rise to an actual controversy such that the Court can accurately determine the facts, resolve the conflict, and grant specific and conclusive relief.

235. As set forth above, Defendants have violated Plaintiffs' rights under the First Amendment and Fourteenth Amendments of the United States Constitution, giving rise to an actual controversy such that the Court can accurately determine the facts, resolve the conflict, and grant specific and conclusive relief.

**REQUEST FOR RELIEF**

WHEREFORE, Plaintiffs have suffered an irreparable injury for which remedies available at law are inadequate to compensate for, and considering the balance of hardships between Plaintiffs and Defendants a remedy in equity is warranted, and the public interest would not be disserved by permanent injunctive relief, Plaintiffs respectfully request that the Court enter judgment against Defendants alleged in this Complaint and award the following relief:

- a. An injunction preliminarily and permanently enjoining Defendants and their agents from establishing, maintaining, or executing policies, practices, or procedures that penalize, discriminate against, or violate the free speech or equal protection rights of Jewish students or visiting Jewish members of the community in any way;
- b. Declaratory judgment, adjudging and declaring that the actions of Defendants:
  - 1. Violated, and continue to violate, the First Amendment of the United States Constitution;
  - 2. Violated, and continue to violate, the Equal Protection Clause of the Fourteenth Amendment of the United States Constitution;
  - 3. Violated, and continue to violate, the requirements of Title VI of the 1964 Civil Rights Act, 42 U.S.C. §§ 2000d *et seq.*
- c. Monetary damages for intentional discrimination in an amount to be proven at trial;

- d. Compensatory damages for the emotional distress suffered by Plaintiffs caused by Defendants' denial of equal protection of the laws and Defendants' violation of Plaintiffs' First Amendment rights, in an amount to be proven at trial;
- e. Damages for Defendants' denial of equal protection of the laws pursuant to the Fourteenth Amendment and Defendants' violation of Plaintiffs' First Amendment rights;
- f. Punitive damages to sanction Defendants' deliberate misconduct and to deter Defendants and others from engaging in similar racially discriminatory and retaliatory actions in the future; and
- g. Plaintiffs' reasonable attorneys' fees pursuant to 42 U.S.C. § 1988, costs of suit and reasonable expenses;
- h. Pre-and post-judgment interest at the maximum rate allowable by the law; and
- i. Any other relief which this Court may deem just and proper, including but not limited to any appropriate mechanism for the oversight and continued enforcement of injunctive relief against Defendants.

Dated: June 19, 2017

## WINSTON & STRAWN LLP

By: /s/ Robb C. Adkins

Robb C. Adkins  
Lawrence M. Hill (*pro hac vice* forthcoming)  
Krista M. Enns  
Steffen N. Johnson (*pro hac vice* forthcoming)  
Lowell Jacobson (*pro hac vice* forthcoming)  
Seth Weisburst  
Alexa Perlman (*pro hac vice* forthcoming)  
Adrianne Rosenbluth (*pro hac vice* forthcoming)  
WINSTON & STRAWN LLP

Brooke Goldstein (*pro hac vice* forthcoming)  
Amanda Berman (*pro hac vice* forthcoming)  
THE LAWFARE PROJECT

Attorneys for Plaintiffs  
JACOB MANDEL, CHARLES VOLK, LIAM  
KERN, MASHA MERKULOVA, AARON  
PARKER, and STEPHANIE ROSEKIND

**DEMAND FOR JURY TRIAL**

Plaintiffs demand a trial by jury on all issues so triable.

Dated: June 19, 2017

# WINSTON & STRAWN LLP

By: /s/ Robb C. Adkins

Robb C. Adkins

Lawrence M. Hill (*pro hac vice* forthcoming)  
Krista M. Enns  
Steffen N. Johnson (*pro hac vice* forthcoming)  
Lowell Jacobson (*pro hac vice* forthcoming)  
Seth Weisburst  
Alexa Perlman (*pro hac vice* forthcoming)  
Adrianne Rosenbluth (*pro hac vice* forthcoming)  
WINSTON & STRAWN LLP

Brooke Goldstein (*pro hac vice* forthcoming)  
Amanda Berman (*pro hac vice* forthcoming)  
THE LAWFARE PROJECT

Attorneys for Plaintiffs  
JACOB MANDEL, CHARLES VOLK, LIAM  
KERN, MASHA MERKULOVA, AARON  
PARKER, and STEPHANIE ROSEKIND